THE BUILDER
A JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHITECT & CONSTRUCTOR

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Old Houses, Kersey, Suffolk.

MEETINGS

FRIDAY, *November* 11.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Modern Pigments: their proper Selection and Use." 4 p.m.

Town Planning Institute. Presidential Address by Mr. F. Longstreth Thompson. At Caxton Hall, S.W.1. 6 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (Midland Counties Branch). Discussion on "Foundation Pressures." At the Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Birmingham. 7 p.m.

Liverpool Architectural Society. The Second Ordinary Meeting. At the Reference Library, William Brown-street, Liverpool. 6.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, *November* 12.

Architectural Association. Mr. Joseph Hill on "The Inn." 3 p.m.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Meeting of the Metropolitan District. At the Town Hall, Deptford, S.E. 2.15 p.m.

MONDAY, *November* 14.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Painting Media: Oils, Varnishes, and Tempera." 4 p.m.

Chartered Surveyors' Institution. Presidential Address by Mr. C. Gerald Eve. 8 p.m.

MONDAY-SATURDAY, *November* 14-19.

Public Health Congress. Public Health Congress and Exhibition. At the Royal Agricultural Hall.

TUESDAY, *November* 15.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Method of Wall Painting." 4 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Robert Mair on "The Willingdon Bridge, Calcutta." 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 16.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "The Theory of Colour and its Application to Painting." 4 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Greek Architecture." 6 p.m.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Rev. J. H. Mitchell on "St. Osyth (Chiche) Abbey and Parish Church." At 9, Conduit-street, W.1. 8 p.m.

Institution of Civil Engineers. Students' Meeting. Address to Students by Mr. John Barratt. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Welding Engineers. Mr. C. G. Bainbridge on "Cutting Steel with Oxygen Machines." 7.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, *November* 17.

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. Mr. Percy Lovell on "London as it was, as it is, and as it might be." 7 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries. Mr. J. G. D. Clark on "A Newly Discoverd Site of the Early Metal Age in the South-East of the Fenland." 8.30 p.m.

Royal Academy of Arts. Professor A. P. Laurie on "Early Methods of Oil Painting." 4 p.m.

West Yorkshire Society of Architects. Mr. W. T. Benslyn on "Modern Cinema Theatres." At Bradford. 7 p.m.

Architecture Club. Mr. F. R. Yerbury on "The New Russia: Impressions, Architectural and otherwise." At 34, Bedford-square, W.C.1. 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, *November* 18.

Institution of Structural Engineers (Western Counties Branch). Mr. Ewart S. Andrews on "The New L.C.C. Code of Practice." At the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol. 7 p.m.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. H. C. Town on "Modern Hydraulic Operation of Machine Tools." 6 p.m.

Institution of Welding Engineers. Mr. R. R. Butler on "Eye Protection during Welding Operations." At the Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham.

SATURDAY, *November* 19.

Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. South-Eastern District Meeting. At the Council Offices, Woking. 12 noon.

St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Visit to St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, E.C.3. 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, *November* 21.

Royal Society of Arts. Commander A. N. G. Firebrace on "Fire Fighting." 8 p.m.

Chadwick Public Lectures. Professor S. D. Adshead on "Some Recent Developments in the Housing Problem." At the Technical College, Bradford. 7.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, *November* 22.

Institution of Electrical Engineers (Scottish Centre). Annual Dinner. At the Grosvenor Restaurant, Gordon-street, Glasgow, C.2. 7 p.m.

Royal Academy of Arts. Mr. J. W. Mackail on "Tradition and Design." 5 p.m.

Institution of Structural Engineers (Lancashire and Cheshire Branch). Mr. J. H. Paterson on "Arc Welding of Steel Structures." At the Engineering Society, Liverpool. 7 p.m.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association. Mr. R. W. Maitland on "Relation of Light in Architecture." At Portsmouth.

Photo: Stewart Bale, Liverpool.

Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast: Main Entrance.

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

THE completion of the work of restoring and securing the beautiful Cathedral of Lincoln, celebrated on Thursday, November 3, is an event of intense local interest, of widespread national import, and of not a little international moment, especially among the Anglo-Saxon communities. The work has been a prodigious effort, extending over a longer period than any similar task has demanded, and of the funds generously subscribed to the work the American contribution has been no mean offering.

Lincoln Cathedral, within and without, is a sublime work of architecture, which survives triumphantly despite the attacks of Nature, which at times have been of the fiercest. The history of the first earthquake to shake the foundations of Lincoln is of Norman date, leaving a heritage but indirectly felt in the more recent maladies; but the structural science of the Middle Ages, and the subterfuges whereby its deficiencies were compromised, has had a slower but equally as certain an effect. Subsidences of major degree began to show themselves many years ago, and were seen to be progressively increasing, especially after the unusually dry summer of 1921. Steps were immediately taken to make good the defects of an imperfect structural science, hostile natural forces, and old age; and so energetically were these measures applied that to-day Lincoln Cathedral stands safe and sound, and as permanent as contemporary knowledge can judge.

The history of this great effort is a dual one. It is yet another triumph of human science over natural forces; and it is also a tribute to the reverence with which this age, so often blamed as materialistic, treats the glorious relics of ancient art. No single living person would grudge the effort that has been made, nor wish to spare the outlay for distinctly modern purposes. The latter may be the more humble pride, but we submit with every confidence is the worthier: for however much we may admire the skill with which science has been applied to this worthy object, we would run no risk of belittling the master masons of the Middle Ages in a comparison with the more certain methods of these times. We have heard people declare that "jerry-building" was the heritage of our forefathers, and seek to establish a definite superiority for the modern builder, depreciating, in the act, the solid merit of our building traditions.

We would seek to correct any such impression which may have reached the lay public; not because we would cast doubt upon modern structural knowledge, but because we would have things viewed in their correct proportions. If we were to analyse the relative principles which govern modern and ancient systems of building, we should see that the modern builder is very much better equipped with knowledge, experience and material than his ancient predecessors. The Gothic builders knew of one essential structural principle, which was the science of masonry: a system which demanded that the lines of design should impose only compressional stress within the structure. The units of a building were forecast, built up, and poised, thrust against thrust, mass against thrust, and dead weight upon mass. The result was a monumental balance of parts one upon the other. As such their structural knowledge was simple but complete. We see the whole story of it at Lincoln, the stone roof, suspended between its ribs, each complete and stable so long as the whole remained at rest; the thrust of these received and stayed by great buttresses, and the whole equilibrium balanced upon points of support which left the space within unencumbered as the reason for the effort. The structural knowledge of these simple folk was indeed profound when we view their monuments.

As to experience, that of the Gothic builders was limited indeed. The very latest of them could look only to four hundred year old buildings as the time test of Gothic methods. In that short period, disturbance of substrata by near-by engineering works, vibration of heavy traffic, or disintegration of foreign materials in a strange atmosphere, were not experienced, and Gothic method seemed to justify itself. Again, in material the Gothic builders had little choice. There was the stone nearest to hand, and lime as the cementing medium. There was neither wealth nor population to encourage them to be profligate in their measures within the safety line.

To-day, the advantages are all with the builder. Materials are produced, such as steel and reinforced concrete, which introduce the stress of tension as one which can be met and subdued without fear for the structure. The masonic idea has become subordinated to the monolithic idea, in which the thrust of dead weight is subdued to simple measure. In experience, we have seen faults developing in buildings of eight hundred years in age, which have passed through vicissitudes which no Gothic builder could have ever imagined without some supernaturally prophetic sense. Cathedral after cathedral, bridge after bridge, has trembled under the test of this mechanical age; and antiquity has tried to set the limit upon the life of structure. Our materials also are many and varied. We can safely bury steel bands, ties and stirrups in concrete composed of cementing material which our fathers never had; and that cementing material makes even the purely masonic structure a stronger and safer thing than ever before.

With all these advantages to our hands, we cannot claim the superiority over our forefathers which the superficially minded are apt to claim. They did great and majestic things with their bare hands, the crudest apparatus, and the fewest and simplest of structural facts. We do, perhaps, bigger things; but they are made relatively very easy for us, and rarely do they touch majestic qualities. Of the two, we do well to reverance the first the most; and we do well to subordinate the greater knowledge of fact which we have acquired to our reverence of ancient masterpieces.

The Gothic structure thus stands as a memorial to builders who did great things with few natural facilities. Lincoln is but one example, and a lovely one, of what heights architecture can attain to. Its whole form expresses the stability at which the builders aimed, and that form was maintained through centuries by the skill with which those who conceived it governed the simple forces of masonic stability. We should say that, whatever tricks and subterfuges we may have discovered to make assurance doubly sure, the art of this age and of those to come will be measured largely by the masonic test, for it is only by such methods that the nature and bones of structure can be expressed with certainty in the control of form which is the architect's task. If we wish to leave behind us something whereby posterity may judge of our worth, we must grudge neither expense nor effort, nor exchange ingenuity for sound principle.

NOTES

The R.I.B.A. Opening Meeting.

THE opening of a new session of the Royal Institute of British Architects is generally attended by a representative gathering of leading members of the profession, and this was the case on Monday, when Sir Raymond Unwin delivered his second presidential address. No doubt there would have been an even better attendance had the meeting commenced at some more reasonable hour than 9 o'clock; moreover, after the reading of the address there was interpolated a musical number when no doubt the audience were expecting to hear remarks by the guests of the evening.

The Address.

IN his presidential address Sir Raymond Unwin amply justified the expectations we must all have had that his own long experience in town planning should lead him to emphasize a crying need of the day for more planning and better planning. Here is his message as a leader in the architectural and building world for definite action which would bring relief in our great difficulties: "Hitherto slum clearance has been carried out piecemeal and little advantage has been obtained from replanning. Under the new powers recently conferred slum clearance will be an item taking its place in a great improvement plan. When one contemplates the extent of waste and inefficiency caused by the present muddle, the depreciation of intelligence and energy in the workers reared in the slums, the extent of possible improvement suggests that the replanning and rebuilding of large areas, so far from involving any real loss, may on the contrary create tangible values exceeding the cost. If there were thrown into the scales any allowance for the social values, there can be little doubt on which side the beam would dip, and dip emphatically."

Economy.

WE are casting about in all directions for relief and for active effort to rise above our difficulties. Do not the words of our President sound as a clear trumpet call to our imagination? He says: "I do seriously suggest that the doing of the great task of slum clearance would redound to our present and future prosperity and welfare to an extent quite incalculable." Then he proceeds. "Our economic life is visibly suffering from a creeping paralysis. Here is a wholesome stimulus, far more likely to arrest the rot than the faint-hearted suggestions of inaction which hide their futility behind the reputable banner of economy."

Action v. Inaction.

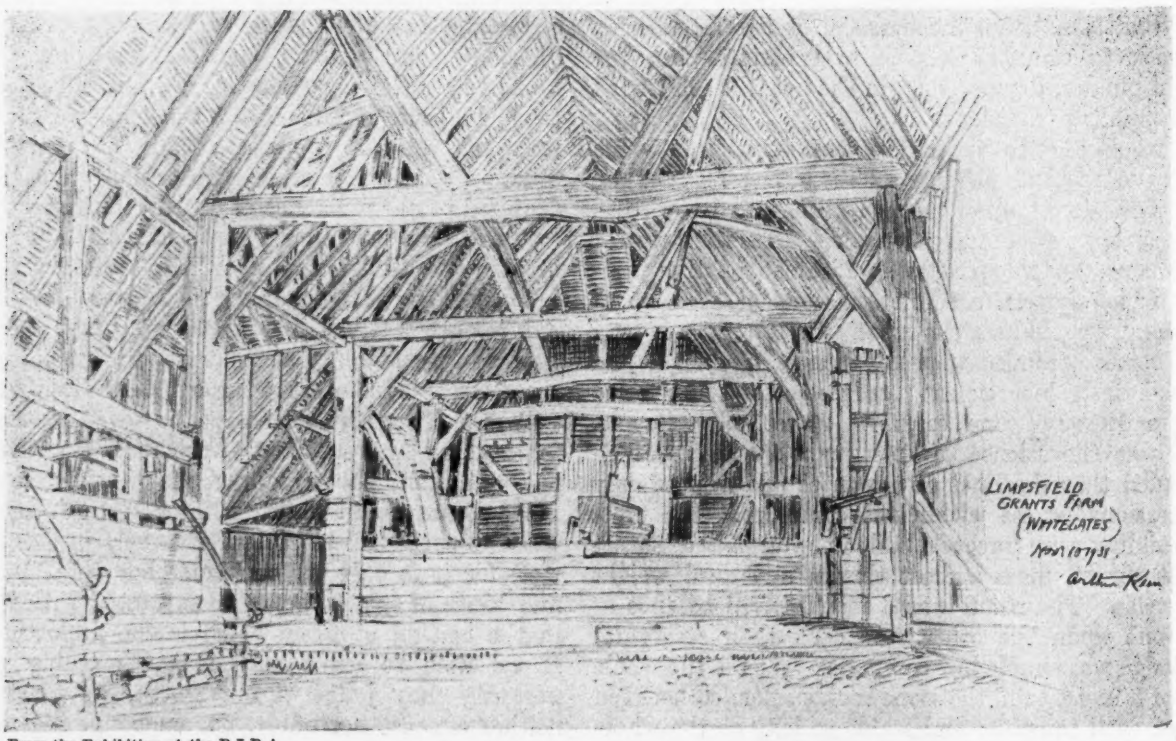
WE have been persistently urging in these columns the need of a wider and wiser vision as to the curtailment of the building industry which the call for economy has brought forth. Very soon should we find a reactionary benefit if the restrictions on the building projects of our public authorities were removed by the Government. As Sir Raymond points out, we have a great army of capable men ready to carry out our schemes and reduce considerably the number of our unemployed. "I suggest to you, therefore, that the time is now ripe for a great united effort to be made to clear up the dreadful areas of our towns, where slums, congestion and confusion abound, and where even the minimum of amenities is lacking. It is a big task, but I am convinced that it is well within our power if we will only make up our minds to tackle it as we have tackled many another great task. Over one quarter of a million men trained for this work, and only too ready to start, are now eating out their hearts in enforced idleness, and their maintenance is costing something like £80 in respect of each dwelling that is not built. The materials can nearly all be found and made at home in unlimited quantities. Even the credit needed to finance the buildings until they are up and paying some revenue, is plentiful, at a price lower than ever before. In fact, to quote the old tag, 'We have the men, we have the *bricks*, we have the money, too!'"

The Greek Spirit.

THE annual meeting of the British School at Athens led Sir Reginald Blomfield, who presided, to describe Athens as the final haven until this century of serious students of architecture. Since the war, he said, the tide had turned, and many young architects had ignored this splendid field of study and had rushed off in pursuit of the latest thing—the new architecture of Germany. He lived in hope that they might recover their balance and again catch something of the spirit of Greek architecture.

Drawings by Bouet.

Two hundred drawings exhibited at the Institute are part of a magnificent collection of just over 1,500 drawings by Georges Bouet, a French archæologist of the 19th century, which Mr. R. Fielding Dodd, F.R.I.B.A., has recently presented to the Institute. This is a gift of considerable value. The drawings have the air of great accuracy and are beautifully executed. Bouet was Inspecteur de la Société Francaise d'Archæologie, and on his work



From the Exhibition at the R.I.B.A.

From a pencil sketch by MR. ARTHUR KEEN, F.R.I.B.A.

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From a pencil sketch by Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A.

travelled widely in France and the neighbouring countries, drawing charming trifles wherever he went, with a lively sympathy for architectural qualities and a romantic fervour that is practically never subdued by an almost incredible precision of technique.

English Domestic Architecture.

We have seldom had a more striking indication of the wealth of our country in delightful old buildings than the collection of over eighty sketches in and about Oxted and Limpsfield, by Mr. Arthur Keen, now on view at the Royal Institute of British Architects. If such an interesting collection can be found in two villages and their near neighbourhood, what a splendid heritage we must possess in the country as a whole. If others as capable and enthusiastic as Mr. Keen were to do in other parts of the country what he has done for Oxted and Limpsfield we should have indeed a marvellous collection. Mr. Keen, as an experienced architect and the possessor of a facile and accurate power of expression, shows us how valuable a store of interesting old buildings still exist to bear testimony to the instinct for domestic building which the English have shown for long years past. Mr. Keen's sketches show a true sympathy with our old domestic work in their delicate and expressive handling.

"The Builder" Illustrations.

The New Parliament Building for Northern Ireland, which will be opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Wednesday next, November 16, is illustrated and described in this issue, and at the same time we are publishing the winning and two further designs in the competition for Municipal Buildings at Southwark. The total number of illustration plates in to-day's issue is therefore greater than in most previous issues. with the exception of the New Year Double Numbers and other special issues. This step has been taken in order that, in continuance of our custom, our readers may be kept informed as soon as possible of the latest events in the profession.

Architecture on Stamps.

Last week the Irish Philatelic Society devoted its meeting to an exhibition of "stamps dealing with architecture," which were submitted in a competition for the best collection. The five entrants display an amazing range of subject and country, and one of the competitors added interesting details describing the different buildings. This exhibition was not only appreciated by philatelists; it also stimulated interest in the subjects portrayed. Treated legitimately, and not merely as a revenue producer, stamp design is a powerful organ for national propaganda. New collectors arise daily, and even to the amateur there is no cheaper method of travel than to range the world through a well-ordered album. National activities and local beauty can impress their message through a well-designed "series." Heroes are immortalised, events celebrated, and buildings fitly commemorated. At the Irish competition the prize was won by a collection from Czecho-Slovakia. The magnificent series of historic castles served the double purpose of honouring the past and of demonstrating the fine technical skill and good taste of the country. Czecho-Slovakia was the Black Country of old Austria-Hungary, and represented about 80 per cent. of its organised industry; when cut off into a separate entity it found its life dependent upon its export trade, and in remodelling its future it seized upon the vital importance of artistic design as the first factor for obtaining markets. Her Castle stamps are official recognition that beauty and history help trade. England is the mother of the adhesive stamp; we should like to see the great grandchildren of the illustrious Victoria join in dignified propaganda of the work of Englishmen, and most notably that of her English architects.

Dress and War.

An exhibition of a hundred dresses actually worn by women during the nineteenth century would be fascinating in itself, but the recent display at Hampstead Town Hall had the added attraction that the dresses were displayed by admirably chosen young women, and, further, that Dr. C. Willett Cunnington (from whose collection these dresses were borrowed) explained their significance in a running commentary. He divides the century into three periods: the Classic line, the Romantic Gothic angle, the Sex-Repression curve, concealing every significant line of the body. After national catastrophe, he contends, the vertical line appears, not only in dress but in architecture; Gothic therefore changes its character after the Black Death into the Perpendicular. The Napoleonic Wars coincide with straight-lined furniture and severely "lined" clothes. In the following Romantic Period angles reappear, until about 1866, when with a smothering curve Domesticity overwhelms society. If the wheel is turning to a rapid romantic round, wherewithal will our daughters conceal their stark efficiency? How will our architects adapt functional buildings, so that not only the form but the bones of its anatomy may be screened from the shocked gaze of their grandsons?

GENERAL NEWS

Professional Announcements.

Mr. F. Howard Allen, architect, has opened an office at 35, Promenade, Cheltenham, and would be glad to receive trade representatives and catalogues.

Mr. J. Pritchard Williams, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, has moved to new offices in Bank-chambers, 214, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Tel. : Bishopsgate 3621.

A satisfactory arrangement has been made to carry on the architectural practice of the late Mr. J. B. Thornley, of Darwen and London, under the name of Messrs. Thornley and Partners, for the time being.

A Kensington Shopfront.

It is understood that the new front for the Rowley Galleries in Church-street, Kensington, W.8, will be to the designs of Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., the artist, of Temple Lodge, Queen-street, W.6.

Architect and Local Government.

We learn that Mr. J. N. P. Conlan, L.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.Struct.E., was in the recent municipal elections returned a member of the Barnes Borough Council. Councillor Conlan had already served for nearly four years on the Urban District Council.

Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution have elected the following officers for the current session :—Chairman, Mr. Oswald Healing; vice-chairman, Mr. Horace W. Langdon; hon. secretary, Mr. J. M. Theobald.

University College Calendar.

The Calendar for the new session at University College, University of London, has now been issued. Included is the prospectus of the Bartlett School of Architecture, to which reference was made in our issue for October 7. The publication is issued from Gower-street, W.C.1.

Rural Trades and Industries.

The Rural Industries Bureau, which was set up in 1921 by the Development Commission to help these village crafts to continue, has organised an exhibition of the products of rural trades at Charing Cross Underground Station. The exhibition closes on November 17. Ironwork, basketry, furniture, pottery and textiles are represented in the exhibition.

National Institute of Industrial Psychology.

Lord Macmillan has agreed to succeed, as President of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Lord D'Abernon, who has had to resign the position owing to pressure of other engagements. The executive committee of the Institute have placed on record at their last meeting their great appreciation of the services of Lord D'Abernon, who succeeded Lord Balfour in 1930.

New Grammar School, Barnet.

H.R.H. Prince George on November 3 opened the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School new buildings at Barnet. The foundation dates from 1573, and the school had until recently occupied the original buildings opposite the parish church. The new school, which is situated in Queen-road, will accommodate 375 boys. It has been built in dark-red brick with Weldon stone dressings. The architect is Mr. C. F. Skipper, F.R.I.B.A., of Cambridge, and the builders were Messrs. R. Ginn and Son, of Hertford.

New Glasgow Bus Garage.

A new garage just erected at Knightswood at a total cost of £75,000, is said to have a larger span than any other garage in Europe, and is capable of accommodating nearly 200 double-deck buses. The office block, which is separate from the garage, is partly two stories, and is built of terra-cotta facing bricks and red sandstone sills and lintels. It occupies the centre of the front courtyard, and separates ingoing from outgoing traffic. On the ground floor are the administrative offices, billiard room, lavatories and kitchen, while on the upper floor are retiring rooms and recreation hall, with accommodation for 400 people. The garage is 400 ft. long and 190 ft. wide.

Liverpool Cathedral.

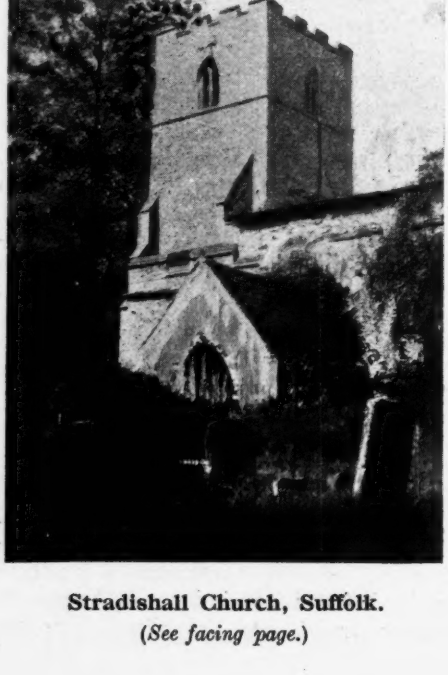
The quarterly bulletin of the Liverpool Cathedral Committee, in dealing with the progress of the cathedral, states that 172 men were engaged on the site at the beginning of September. It is stated that perhaps the most striking feature of the past three months' progress has been the virtual completion of the western arch of the tower, which not only has to carry the weight of the west wall of the tower, but to receive the thrust of the vault over the transept crossing. This crossing vault will form one of the principal tasks of 1933. Notable progress has been made with the new section of the cathedral this year.

National Testimonial to Sir Alfred Gilbert.

Violet, Duchess of Rutland, as president of the National Testimonial to Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A., expressed the wish that the many friends who desire to contribute should do so now, as the committee hopes to complete the gift this year. In a letter to *The Times*, the president states :—" The eminent artist has entered into his seventy-eighth year, and we feel that all lovers of art will want him to use and enjoy their offering of gratitude for the visions of beauty he has given to them, through his inspired work. We greatly appreciate his consistency in upholding the highest traditions of art, even though it has been to his own financial loss."

The Gebel Aulia Dam, Egypt.

The Egyptian Government have decided to invite tenders for the carrying out of the constructional work in connection with the proposed dam at Gebel Aulia on the Nile. Estimates will be invited on November 15 and will probably be opened in February, 1933. Final details were discussed in London between Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Works, and the consulting engineers, Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell and Vaughan-Lee, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1. The cost of the work is estimated at about £4,000,000. Subsidiary to the Gebel Aulia dam and the Assuan dam heightening is the remodelling of the Assiut and Delta barrages. This work will be carried out simultaneously and will cost another £3,000,000.



Stradishall Church, Suffolk.

(*See facing page.*)

COMPETITION NEWS

Proposed New Hospital, Surbiton.

The Governors of the Surbiton Hospital, St. James's-road, Surbiton, are considering the removal of the hospital to a new home at Hill Manor, Ewell-road, Surbiton. The Governors have been in touch with the R.I.B.A., as it is probable that the architect will be appointed by competition, whether by open or limited competition it has not yet been decided.

Southwark Town Hall Competition.

The award of Mr. Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in this limited competition, is as follows :—First, Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.; second, Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A. Designs by Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A.; Elcock and Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A.; Lanchester and Lodge, FF.R.I.B.A.; and Yates, Cook and Darbyshire are unplaced. Further developments, however, are referred to in our article on page 808.

CURRENT COMPETITIONS.

	Particulars published in "Builder."	Sending in date.
Cement Marketing Co. invite designs for houses promoting the artistic use of cement. Cash prizes totalling 210 guineas. Assessors, Messrs. L. De Soissons, Howard Robertson and P. D. Hepworth, FF.R.I.B.A. Conditions from company at Portland House, Tothill-street, S.W.1	Sept. 30	Dec. 3
Town plan for City of Stockholm. 60,000 kr. (approximately £3,000) in prizes, including first prize £1,000 approximately. Assessors include E. G. Asplund, Ragnar Ostberg, and G. L. Pepler. Programme (free), documents (on 40 kr. deposit), from Registrar, Town Planning Office, Stadhuset, Stockholm	May 27	1933 March 1.

CORRESPONDENCE

Heating in the Small House.

SIR,—A piece of sound, constructive criticism is always welcome, and I have to thank Mr. Adam Gowans White for pointing out some of the disadvantages of having a coal-burning fire in a sick room. Even so, I remain of opinion that the advantages outweigh them and that, were it possible to take a vote from the patients, the coal fire would claim that of the majority. We both foresee a time when considerable changes will be made in the methods of heating small houses, but it seems a little rash at this stage to venture a prediction as to what form they will ultimately take. The scientist has not by any means said his last word. It may be that in time the open fire will in well-ordered houses be regarded as a luxury taking rank with old port.

JOHN RAYWOOD.

Unemployment in the Painting Trade.

SIR,—In consequence of the continued depression in trade, the painting and decorating trade has for the past few years had a very hard period; a considerable amount of painting work is being deferred from time to time, with the result that interiors are more and more dismal, and even insanitary. Structures, too, are fast developing into a state of rapid decay. It should be realised that this is a false form of economy, and that there is real truth in the slogan of " Paint more and save more."

May I appeal to all local governing bodies, landlords, large firms and the public to have a look round and see what work they can put in hand during the forthcoming winter months? In doing so, they will be taking the most practical step in solving one of our greatest problems, viz., unemployment. Interior work, particularly, can be done quite satisfactorily during the winter months, and even more economically in winter, because estimates are usually easier than in summer.

J. A. GIBSON,
General Secretary, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators.

Stradishall: View from the Cornfield.

Stradishall: View from East End.

THE VILLAGE LAY-OUT

X.—STRADISHALL, SUFFOLK.

By FRANK BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

STRADISHALL is a one-sided village, a type rarely found in England. Houses and a stream run parallel along either side of a straight road. Stradishall as a one-sided village is particularly vigorous in form and conveys the impression of its lay-out with conviction. The white-walled and straw-thatched cottages, headed by an old church, range in a loose line, standing at ease and facing south like a platoon of soldiers led by their commander, while the lodge, set off among clustering trees, guards the far end of the line. The cottages look out on to the narrow strip of village green bordering the short stretch of roadway and across to a wide expanse of meadowland rising gently up to the distant farm, where it disappears over the brow of the hill. Clustering trees close in the flanks of the meadow, and a central pathway divides a gilded cornfield from the sombre green of a pasture field picked out with pale wooden fences forming enclosures for sheep in one place and chickens in another.

The ordinary village huddles around itself, but Stradishall stands as if on sentry duty, looking out over the scene of its daily labours. It seems to be more than a coincidence that the stream, emerging from a hidden course among trees and undergrowth at one point, should run a straight and parallel course along just that portion of the high road where the village chooses to line up, and then disappear again under a bridge and away among the trees in the same way as it came.

Stradishall fits most precisely into this sudden crook of the roadway—a check in the direct course linking Claire to Bury St. Edmunds. The few cottages, spaced at easy intervals and set behind trim hedges among their enclosing gardens, where shrubs and flowers mingle in orderly profusion, give the powerful contrast to an arpeggio of stately trees bordering the opposite bank of the stream. Wide fields, tall trees and the unobtrusive disposition of the cottages give a sense of spacious ease. The theme of repeated white walls enclosed in the fawn of heavy thatched roofs sets off the thick spread of deep green trees. One cottage, accentuating the contrast of scale between trees and building, must surely be as tiny as any to be found. It is a mere toy, complete with a model garden cut by the narrowest of cobbled paths and charmingly box-bordered.

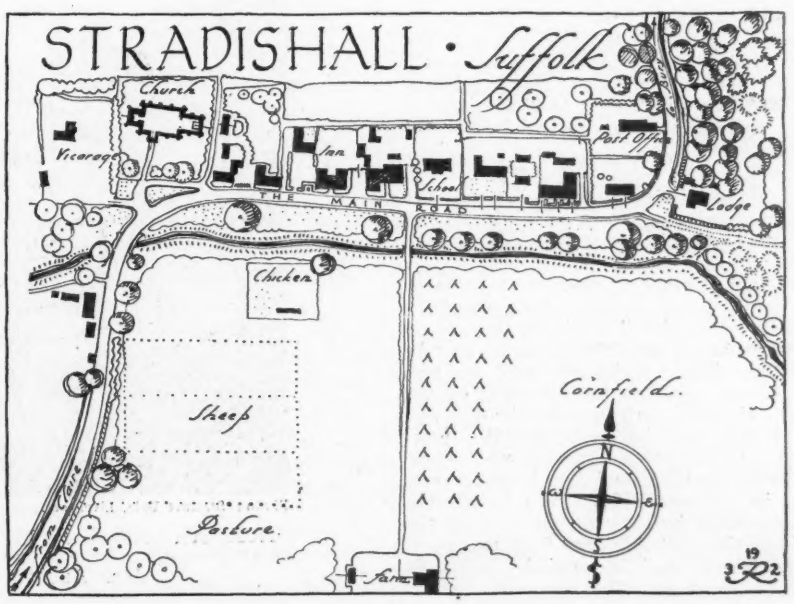
The portion of roadway appearing to be a straight line if casually observed in reality runs through a subtle transition of counterbalancing curves, each bending away into an exit at the end. The north approaching curve, like the approaching stream, emerges out of a dim thicket of enclosing trees as if from a tunnel and brings the wayfarer suddenly into the open daylight of the delighting village. The lodge house at one end, set amidst the last of the trees, hints of more

Thatched Cottage, Stradishall.

to offer along the dimly shaded pathway on which it stands.

Centrally in the length of the village, the over-detailed but happily unpretentious village school displays a foreign brand of architecture which might easily have wrecked a village unusually pure in its expression of rustic modesty but for the luck of a disposition recessed within an asphalted playground. The village store, hard by, projects forward a thatched wing up to the pathway of the main street and gives a sense of division between two halves of the village. The post office goes round the corner to the far end, but turns its long face inwards to line up with the other buildings. Adjoining the churchyard, the vicarage, set in a carefully secluded garden, takes up its customary position, endeavouring to catch reflected holiness from the church.

The church itself, although externally not a conspicuous beauty, reads particularly well on plan, and takes the accepted form of the many Perpendicular churches in the district. The open rectangle of the chancel fits in good proportion on to the wide, isleless nave and counterweights the thickened walls of the square tower at the other end. The south porch adds its minor bulk in frank asymmetry, and so avoids the complication of a crossing axis. The walls themselves, marked by patches of stonework and the quick splash of an occasional red brick among the blackness of knapped flints, display the chequered career of much alteration and repair during four centuries.



The University of Manchester: Chair of Architecture.

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Architecture at Manchester University, the duties to commence on September 29, 1933. The last date for application is December 3. All applications should be addressed to the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, NORTHERN IRELAND

The Parliament Building situated at Stormont, Belfast, which is to be formally opened next week by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has been built to the designs of Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool, who also supervised the work for H.M. Office of Works, Westminster. It was the intention originally to divide the work into three separate blocks, the central building being the Parliament House with a tower and dome, while on a lower terrace two office blocks were to be built to accommodate civil servants. Excavation work was completed and the foundations laid before the demon "cost" came on the scene, with the result that the two office blocks, tower and dome had to be abandoned. Mr. Thornely thereupon prepared a new design for a four-story building to suit the foundations already laid and providing accommodation for both parliamentary and office requirements.

In considering the form the building should take, the architect was not hampered, as frequently is the case, by a medley of strange designs in adjacent properties, the site selected forming part of a 300-acre estate. Further, the functions of parliament buildings are not as yet directly coupled with any particular features, without which the character of the building might be lost. The growth of the "Modernist" cult to-day has the tendency of creating an unreasonable antipathy to the use of the orders of architecture. Doubtless there are manifold examples of the abuse of these orders, but so far no other style has been produced which could be reasonably adopted for a building of this character, and in the selection of a style suitable to the dignity associated with Parliament, with sufficient elaborations to be in keeping with ceremonial displays on State occasions, the architect had no mean task. A glance at the photographs of this magnificent structure should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical that Mr. Thornely succeeded in no uncertain way. The Greek classical style is followed throughout, and the admirable manner in which this has been adopted provides an excellent example of the modern use of ancient art.

Full advantage has been taken of the natural layout of the site, the building being placed on a terrace rising some 186 ft. above the main road, which is about three-quarters of a mile away to the south. A processional roadway in buff concrete, with footpaths and grass verges totalling 98 ft. wide, leads up to a stately flight of grey granite steps, 90 ft. wide, forming an admirable foreground to the dignified façade on the south. The building is approximately 369 ft. long, 167 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high, with a central attic rising to about 100 ft., surmounted by a group of statuary representing Britannia and two lions; this sculpturing is the work of Messrs. Earp, Hobbs and Miller, of Manchester, as also is the symbolic group in the tympanum of the portico. This latter group of figures, carved in Portland stone, depicts the presentation of the lighted torch of liberty to Northern Ireland by Britain, the superimposed figure of Britannia indicating that Northern Ireland is still part of the United Kingdom.

Viewing the building from a distance, the effect produced by the well-proportioned masses, the central colonnaded and crested portico, and the less elaborate but equally effective wings rising from a reticulated plinth, is very striking, and on a closer inspection intricate detail work on the strings and cornices and around the windows may be appreciated. Three main entrances are provided, the ceremonial entrance being on the south and the office entrances on the east and west; at the rear the terraced earth is retained by a reinforced concrete wall faced with Portland stone, and provision for car-parking is here available. The building is also approached by an avenue entering the grounds on the west side, and from this point a buff concrete road is carried diagonally across the estate. At the point of junction between this road and the processional road a circus has been formed, and twin roads diverge towards the north-east and north-west respectively, and with sharp turns again approach the terrace on which the building stands—the layout of roads being symmetrical on the axial line of the building.

Entering the building at the south front, access is gained, through a spacious vestibule, to the Central Hall, which may be considered the most sumptuous apartment in the building. It is 100 ft. long and 48 ft. wide, rising through two stories, a height of 30 ft. The floor is panelled with Travertine marble in rich shades of cream, walnut and gold, while the walls are faced with similar marble highly polished. Some very delightful carving work is to be found in the architraves, friezes and pilasters. At the far end a bold marble staircase with bronze balustrades leads to the gallery which encircles the Hall, while the space under the stairs is used for telephone boxes. An elaborate coffered ceiling, painted in rich shades of blue, red and gold, completes this apartment; the coupled transverse beams are supported on twin pilasters fluted for their entire height and crowned with delicately carved capitals having a honeysuckle motif of subdued but effective character. Greek key and frets are freely employed both on the walls and ceilings, and the ornament generally is of a dignified and tasteful character. A feature of this apartment is the magnificent electrolier, containing 60 candles, which formerly hung in Windsor Castle and was graciously presented to Northern Ireland by H.M. the King. The east wing of the ground floor is occupied by the Senate Chamber and ancillary apartments, while the Commons, with Members' rooms, are on the west.

The Senate Chamber is about 47 ft. long and 35 ft. wide, rising through two stories. Four large windows in the clerestory on each side give good natural lighting, while the artificial lighting is concealed behind tinted laylights in the coffered ceiling. The floor has a centre panel of "Korkoid" tiling, over which a carpet is laid, and the exposed borders are paved with polished walnut blocks. At each end of this chamber there are galleries with tip-up seats, upholstered in rose-coloured Morocco leather, for the accommodation of visitors and Press representatives. Botticino marble is employed for wall panelling in the galleries, and for the correction of acoustical properties large panels of "Acousti-Celotex" covered with gold tapestry are fixed on the walls; the frieze and alternate coffers in the ceilings are also in "Acousti-Celotex." A fibrous plaster band modelled with a Greek fret design and finished ivory white is carried around the walls at the gallery level, forming a sharp contrast with the ebonised mahogany columns flanking the windows. The ceiling is coffered with enriched fibrous plaster forming octagonal panels. The colour scheme in this apartment is gold, ivory and scarlet, giving a surprising effect of complete harmony, in keeping with the functions of the apartment, and the ceiling over the Public Gallery is ornamented with arabesque work of fine draughtsmanship, depicting seated figures representing "The Chief Industries of Northern Ireland"—Farming, Shipbuilding, and Linen-making.

On either side of the Senate Chamber are the two division lobbies with rubber-paved floors surrounded by a border of Swedish green marble. The circular lobbies between the Central Hall and the Senate and Commons chambers form one of the features of the building. Botticino marble is used for the wall finish, while the shallow-domed ceilings are in fibrous plaster with radiating ribs, from the centre of which hang electric bowl

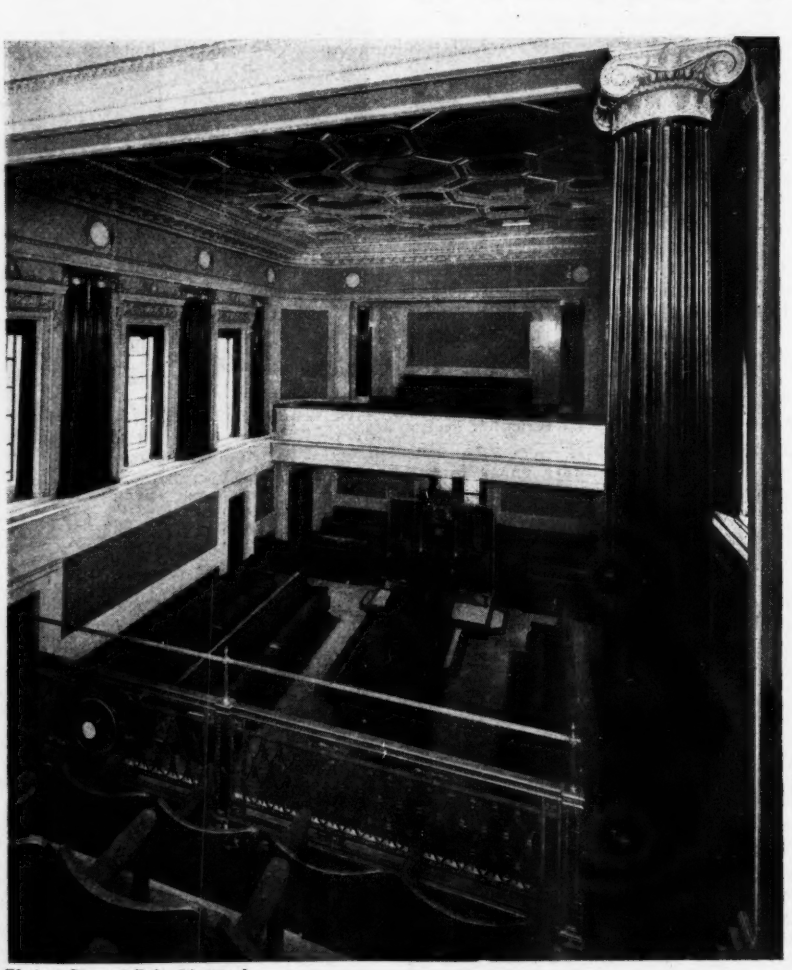


Photo: Stewart Bale, Liverpool.

Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast: Senate Chamber.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

fittings in keeping with the dignified character of the surroundings.

The Commons Chamber is slightly larger than the Senate, being about 53 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, also rising through two stories. The lower order is panelled in walnut, and above this on each side are four large windows, giving ample natural light, these windows being flanked by walnut columns. The Public and Press galleries at either end are panelled in "Manu marble," imitating Travertine. The use of "Acousti-Celotex" in this chamber is confined to the frieze, window surrounds and five panels in the galleries, the absorbent qualities of the wall panelling below the gallery level being greater than in the case of the Senate Chamber. Artificial lighting is concealed above the mock ceiling, where powerful reflectors behind the lay lights throw a strong diffused light in all parts of the room. Additional lights are concealed above the hoods of the windows, the whole system being controlled by a dimmer switch at the Speaker's chair. As a contrast to the walnut panelling a rich blue was selected as the keynote of the colour scheme, and an admirable effect is produced by the carpet, Morocco leather upholstery and ceiling decorations in this colour, with gold relief. Division lobbies of similar design to those of the Senate flank this Chamber. The remainder of the ground floor is devoted to accommodation for the Governor and Ministers of State, a large library on the north, committee rooms, members' writing and smoking rooms, Press dining room and post office. Wall finishings in the smaller rooms are in "Astroplax" plaster, with wood and composition mouldings planted on to form panels above the dadoes, which are also enriched by means of applied composition.

Some very fine examples of figured walnut are to be found in the library, many of the panels being beautifully marked and quartered. Australian walnut is used for the bookcases, and the floor is of "Korkoid" tiles. The corridors are lined with "Manu marble" and Travertine pilasters, the joinery work being in Australian walnut with English walnut veneered door panels. Fibrous plaster is used for the ceilings, which are lightly panelled.

The first floor contains the members' conference room, with its horseshoe table in walnut and wall panelling to correspond, and the members' and strangers' dining-rooms panelled in English quartered oak framing with pollard oak veneered panels. These apartments communicate with the balcony over the front entrance. The remainder of the first floor is devoted to additional rooms for ministers and officials and a main corridor 9 ft. wide. Travertine and "Manu marble" are employed for the wall finish in the corridor, rising off a black Galway marble plinth, the floors being paved with pre-cast terrazzo tiling and ebonite strips. The natural lighting is very satisfactory in all corridors, and this is a feature of the whole building, the decorative scheme in light colourings with polished wall faces having high reflecting qualities.

The second and third floors contain the departmental offices, which are approached by independent entrances with stairs and lifts at the east and west ends of the building. The corridors on all floors except the ground floor are paved with cream terrazzo tiles laid in panels with a green border, the joints being made with ebonite strips; these tiles are dull polished, giving a good non-slip surface. Staircases generally have rubbed Travertine marble steps, and the walls are panelled in plaster to correspond with the marble lining on the lower floors. Light shades of cream and French grey on the walls, together with the blue painted doors, form an unusual and pleasant decorative scheme. In the basement are numerous spacious stores, strong rooms and the heating chamber. Oil fuel storage is also provided, with a pipe-line for filling purposes carried to the rear of the building.

The construction of the building was carried out by Messrs. Stewart and Partners, Ltd., of Belfast and London, who were successful in obtaining twelve out of the fourteen main contracts in open competition, the tree-felling and preliminary levelling work being the only contracts they did not secure. A large amount of heavy excavation work was necessary to form the terraces, about 160,000 cu. yds. of material being taken from the side of the hill and deposited mainly on the site of the processional roadway; this work was commenced in April, 1924, and a further 80,000 cu. yds. were removed to form the foundations of the building. At the same time, foundations were laid for the roadways, which were hand-pitched and blinded temporarily for the use of the contractors. At this time the original scheme was being carried out with the tower and dome over the main building, and a concrete raft, 84 ft. long, 74 ft. wide, and 7 ft. deep, was constructed to carry this feature. About 100 tons of steel bar reinforcement were used, and the raft was divided into three sections with tongued-and-grooved joints. Concreting was carried out without a break, and each section was completed in about eighteen hours.

The superstructure was commenced in 1928, the foundation stone being laid by His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., the first Governor of Northern Ireland, in May of that year. A plinth of unpolished granite from Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, is carried around the building, and above this the ground story is faced with reticulated Portland stone ashlar. There is no steel frame to the building, the walls at ground level being made 3 ft. thick to carry the weights of the floors and roof. Plain Portland stone ashlar is used for facing above the ground story, relieved by shallow pilasters at the angles of the building and carved hoods to the first floor windows, while at the east and west ends attached Ionic columns support an entablature which runs around the whole building with a high parapet over.

The floors and roofs are of "Truscon" design, 2½ in. thick, with stiffening ribs at frequent intervals, the ceilings being formed with ¾-in. fibrous plaster slabs secured to teak fillets embedded in the concrete and floated with one coat of haired plaster skimmed in "Calime." There are eight large lighting areas faced with special silver-grey sprayed bricks, giving a subdued and not unpleasing lighting effect and, at the same time, effectively toning with the Portland stone strings. The windows, about 700 in number, are in mahogany, painted, Canadian red pine being the timber used for frames and trimmings generally. Mahogany is also used for the office doors on the lower floors, and these are dull french polished with painted frames, while a large quantity of Australian walnut is used on the ground floor.

The heating of the building is by a low-pressure panel system operated by oil-fired boilers in the basement. The heating chamber is a large apartment containing five boilers, all fitted with Clyde oil fuel burners, electrically operated circulation pumps, and the calorifiers for the domestic hot water supplies; a workshop fully equipped with lathes and tools is provided. Electricity is extensively employed, a bulk supply at 6,000 volts A.C. being stepped down and converted to 380 D.C. for lighting, ventilating and cooking purposes. Concealed lighting has been adopted; in all the important rooms and in the corridors the lighting is by pendants of unique design embodying the emblem of the Elk's head, which also figures prominently in the decorations of the entrance piers.

In addition to the division bells, electrically operated annunciators are installed in the principal apartments used by the members. These instruments are operated from a central station, and the progress of debates in both chambers may, by this device, be followed by members in the dining-rooms, library, writing-room and other apartments. The plumbing pipes are skilfully concealed, and convenient access is obtained to the systems by means of ducts and false floors to the lavatories. A large dining-room for the staff, with a well-equipped kitchen, is on the fourth floor, over the central portion of the building; this kitchen also serves the dining room on the first floor, back stairs and service lifts being provided.

The main contract for the superstructure had a time limit of three years, and owing to skilful organisation by the contractors, the completion certificate was issued some months in advance of the time for completion. About £1,200,000 will have been spent on the completed works, including the concrete roads, laying out of the grounds, porter lodges and furnishings; the structural work, apart from the finishings in marble and hardwoods, costing approximately £650,000.

Following is a list of contractors engaged on the work:—Building section: Stewart and Partners, Ltd., London and Belfast, general building contractors for the foundations, superstructure, reinforced concrete, plain plastering, joinery, painting, drainage, plumbing, the entrances, lodges and road construction; Barnes Quarries, Portland, Portland stone; J. C. Edwards (Ruabon), Ltd., Ruabon, silver-grey facing bricks for internal courtyards; The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete floors; Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt flats; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt in basement; Rowe Bros. and Co., Ltd., Liverpool, sanitary fittings; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., wall and floor tiling; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel sashes; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel sashes and ironmongery; H. H. Martyn and Co., Ltd., Cheltenham, bronze balustrades and grilles, enriched fibrous plaster, stone and marble carving; Walter Macfarlane and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, cast-iron staircase balustrades; Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, Wolverhampton, entrance gates and railings; Earp, Hobbs and Miller, Manchester, stone and marble carving, the groups of sculpture; Marbello, Ltd., Birmingham, terrazzo pavings; James Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton, ironmongery; Lockerbie and Wilkinson, ironmongery; Robert Adams, ironmongery; Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., strong room doors; George Morrow and Son, Ltd., Belfast, painting and decoration; Musgrave and Co., Ltd., Belfast, boundary railings; The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., London, "Acousti-Celotex"; Courtney and Company, Belfast, site work, tree clearing, etc.; Grainger Brothers, Holywood, County Down, site work in excavations, embankments for roadways, terraces, etc.; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., London, marble work; Purdy and Millard, Belfast, marble work; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., Bedford, benches and furniture in the Senate and Commons Chambers; Waring and Gillow, Ltd., panelling and joinery work; Heaton Tabb and Co., Ltd., panelling and joinery work, decorative painting to ceilings; Turner, Lord and Co., plaster and composition enrichments; G. Jackson and Sons, Ltd., electroliers in central hall; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Glasgow, rubber and cork pavings.

Engineering Contracts (controlled by the Chief Engineer, H.M. Office of Works):—T. Clarke and Co., Ltd., wiring for lighting, power and bells, switchboxes and switchgear; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., panel heating system, hot and cold water, fire and steam services, vacuum cleaning plant, ducting, ventilation; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric lamp standards, desk lamp standards; Osler and Faraday, Ltd., electric light fittings; Galloways, Ltd., Manchester, Cornish boilers; David Thomson and Sons, Ltd., Carlisle, fire and domestic hot water service; Paterson Engineering Co., water filter plant; Kay and Co., Bolton, valves; Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk, cooking apparatus; Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames, rectifier equipment; Clyde Oil Fuel System, Ltd., Glasgow, oil fuel equipment; English Electric Co., Ltd., main switchboard; Stewart and Partners, Ltd., lightning conductors; Pulsometer

Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading, fire pump; Blackstone and Co., Ltd., Stamford, Lincs, oil engine, alternator set; Medway's Safety Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; Allen West and Co., Ltd., Manchester, distribution and contractor board, etc.; Peerless Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., kitchen apparatus; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, refrigerator plant; J. A. H. Hunt, Birmingham, electric light fittings; Electric Fires, Ltd., Norwich, electric fires; J. Mansell & Ogan, Ltd., automatic dimmers; Standard & Pochin, Ltd., Leicester, ventilation; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., cables; Cement Marketing Co., buff concrete for roadway.

Furnishing Contracts (controlled by the Supplies Division H.M. Office of Works) :—Maple and Co., Ltd., furniture; Waring and Gillow, London and Lancaster, furniture; Birch and Co., Ltd., High Wickham, furniture; Cohen and Sons, Ltd., furniture; The Carpet Trades, Ltd., carpets; F. Warner and Sons, fabrics; Gent and Co., Ltd., London and Leicester, electrical clocks.

The entire building, including the lay-out of the grounds and entrance lodges, etc., has been designed by Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool. Mr. J. H. Colmar acted as chief clerk of works throughout; Mr. T. J. Roberts and Mr. J. S. Parsons being the assistant clerks of works. The quantity surveyors were Messrs. W. H. Stephens and Son, of Belfast. The copyright of all drawings or photographs supplied for publication is vested in H.M. Stationery Office.

SOUTHWARK TOWN HALL COMPETITION

After long delay the award in the Southwark Town Hall competition has been announced, and the assessor's award is as follows :—

Design placed first—Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

Design placed second.—Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.

The four other competitors were Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey, FF.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A.; Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, FF.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire.

The delay in the publication of this award has been due, we understand, to the disagreement of the Borough Council with the assessor's award, and they communicated their disagreement to the six competitors concerned, and informed them that they preferred another design to that selected. At this time, we understand, the envelopes containing the names of the competitors were unopened, and no one, promoters or competitors, knew the authors of the schemes submitted, and the Council asked the competitors to agree to the selection by the Council of the design they preferred, the alternative being the payment of the premiums and the abandonment of the competition. The six competitors in these circumstances agreed, with the result that the Council's selection will be confirmed, but in order to act fairly to the author of the design selected by the assessor they have agreed, we understand, to the appointment of Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey as collaborator with the authors of the design they preferred, namely Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire, the actual terms being a matter of arrangement between the parties. There will probably be a good deal of discussion of this arrangement, especially as five of the six competitors are members of the Competitions Committee of the Institute.

The winning design by Mr. Cowles-Voysey covers the whole of the site, and is well laid out with good continuous corridor within each of the surrounding blocks. The assembly hall crosses the back half of the site. The council chamber is well placed on the first floor, approached by a good staircase from the principal entrance, and it is bounded on two sides by open areas; quietness and isolation are thus well secured. The council suite occupies the first floor on main entrance front, and all the right-hand wing. The library and newsrooms are to the right of the main entrance, and the estate offices, engineers' and treasurer's rooms to the left. The architectural department is to the left of the council chamber, and food, bacteriology and two museums occupy the other second floor space. The staff canteen and living room and bedrooms come to the left and rear on the second floor. A good deal of the future accommodation is provided for on the third floor. The presentment of this design is unfortunate.

Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge have the various parts well separated and accessible. The council chamber is well placed on the first floor fronting Larcom-street, the museum is on the first floor on the Wansey-street front. The general architectural treatment is good.

Mr. Berry Webber has an ingenious plan, and has apparently had an eye to effects for entertainment, but his central semi-circular council chamber does not appear to combine very happily with the general elevational design, which has rather the effect of a super-cinema in the perspective. There is much to be said, however, for the way in which the various departments are placed and the good inter-communication throughout. The plan shows evidence of much skill and thought, and is probably, on the whole, the best submitted.

There is distinct merit in the elevational treatment of Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe's design in a simple well-proportioned manner. The plan seems rather complicated in comparison with others.

In Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire's design the council chamber and the lending library are circular in plan, each on a forty five degree line from the angle of the Walworth-road front. The council chamber is on the first-floor level approached by an ample space. The committee room, mayor's parlour, etc., are in close relation to the council chamber. The assembly hall is on the ground floor, along the Ethel-street front, with main entrance from Wansey-street. The library entrance is to the left of the main front, and the council chamber and offices are entered from the right-hand of the main front. The general exterior is simple and dignified.

Messrs. Adshead and Ramsey have a well laid out plan with central main entrance from Walworth-road, with good stair hall and stairs up to right and left and a direct way to the assembly hall through a refreshment room space. The library is at the corner of Ethel-street and Wansey-street. To the right of the main entrance are the municipal offices on the ground floor. On the first floor are the council chamber in the centre of site, well back from the main staircase and the mayor's parlour and committee rooms occupying the front to Walworth-road. The exterior is treated with dignity and simplicity.

ILLUSTRATIONS

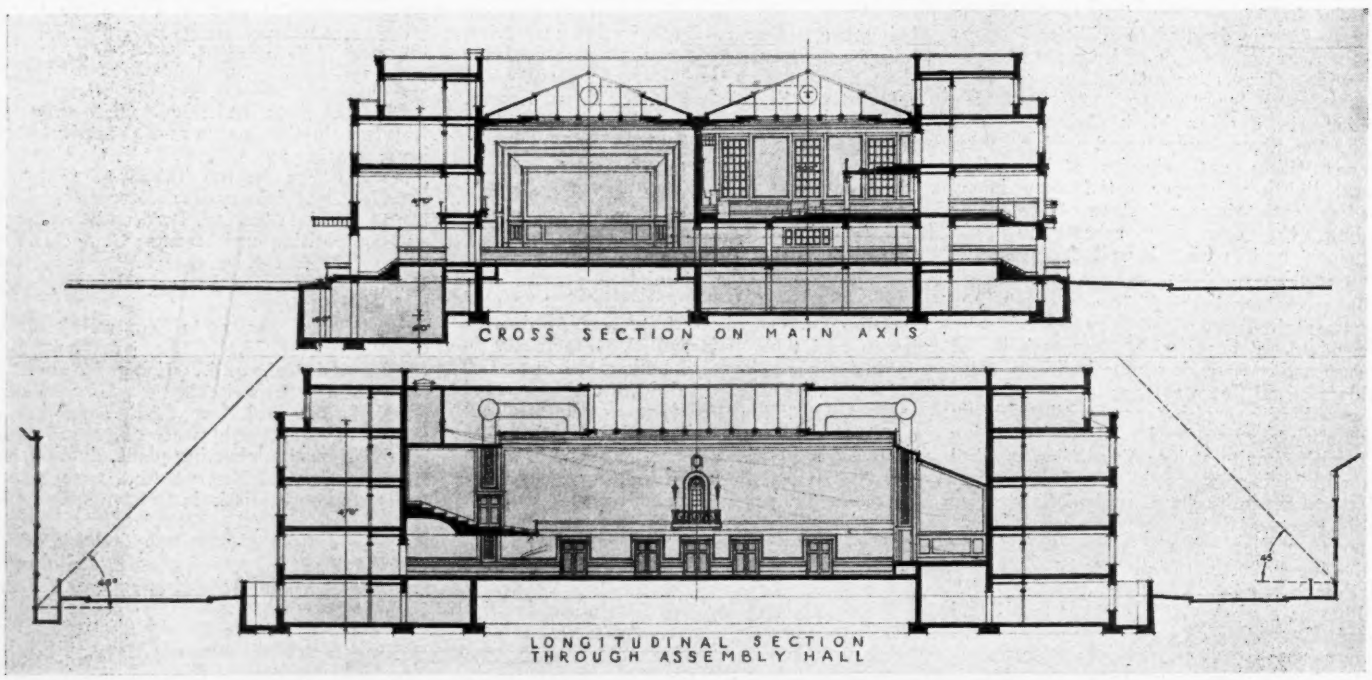
PLATES

Northern Ireland Parliament Building.

A special article on this building is given on page 806. Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

Southwark Town Hall Competition.

The award in this competition is given on page 804. A criticism of the designs appears above.



Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition: Design placed First by Assessor.

By Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.

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Photo: Stewart Bale, Liverpool.

Northern Ireland Parliament

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I

Parliament Building, Belfast.

ORNELY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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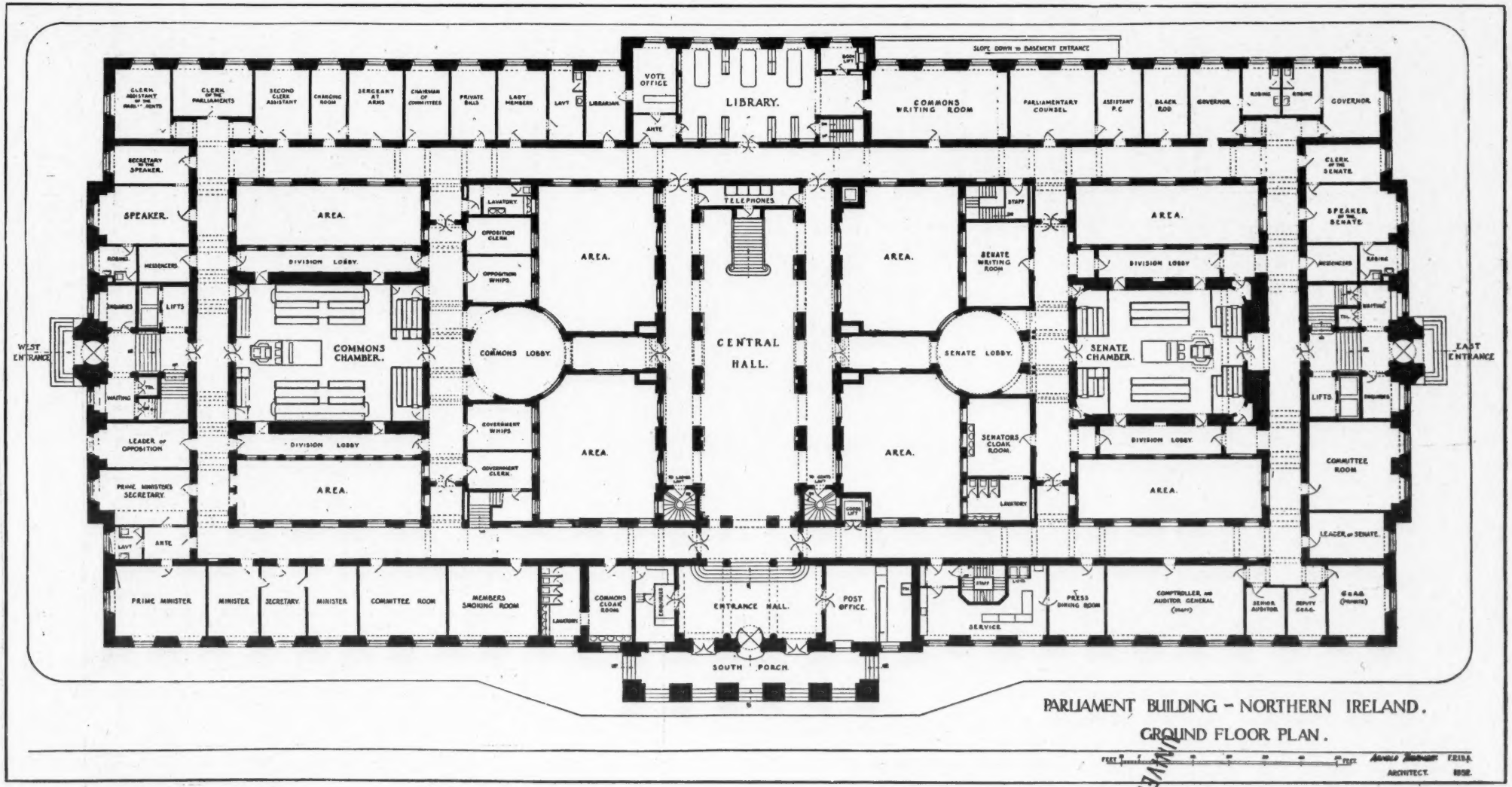

PARLIAMENT BUILDING - NORTHERN IRELAND.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

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ARNOLD THORNELY F.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT. BELFAST.

Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast.

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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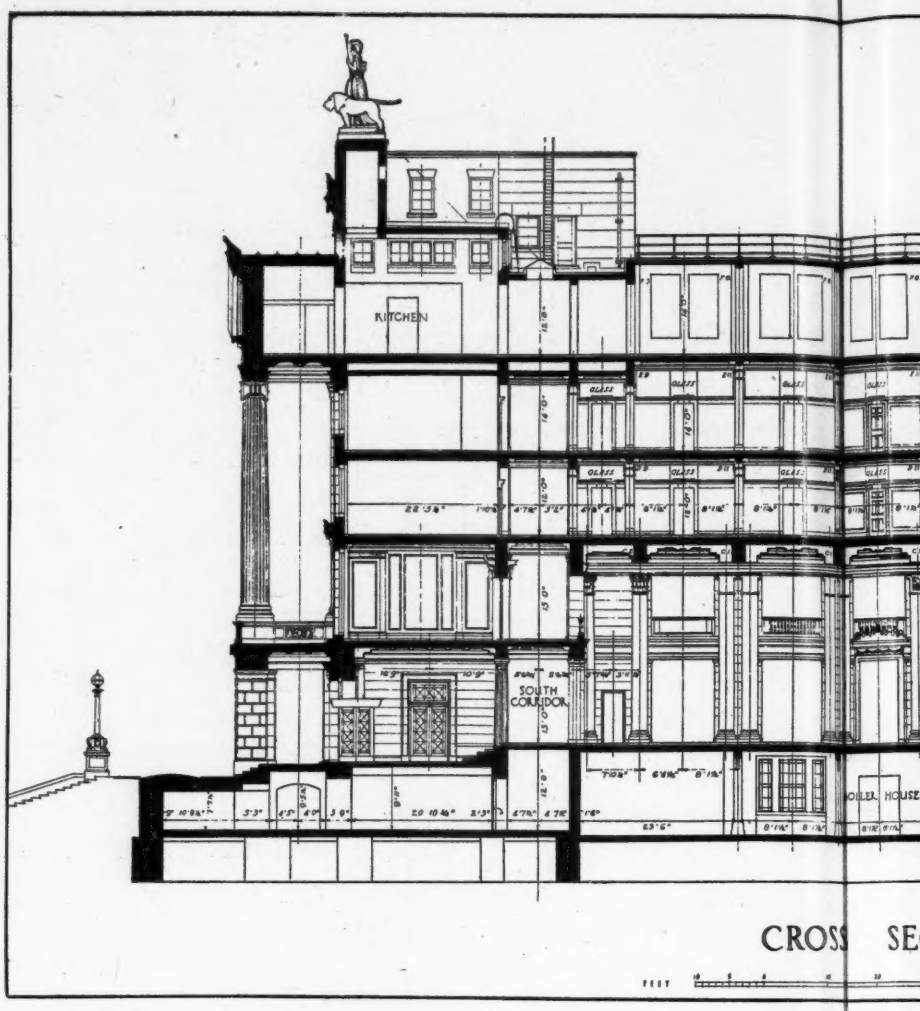

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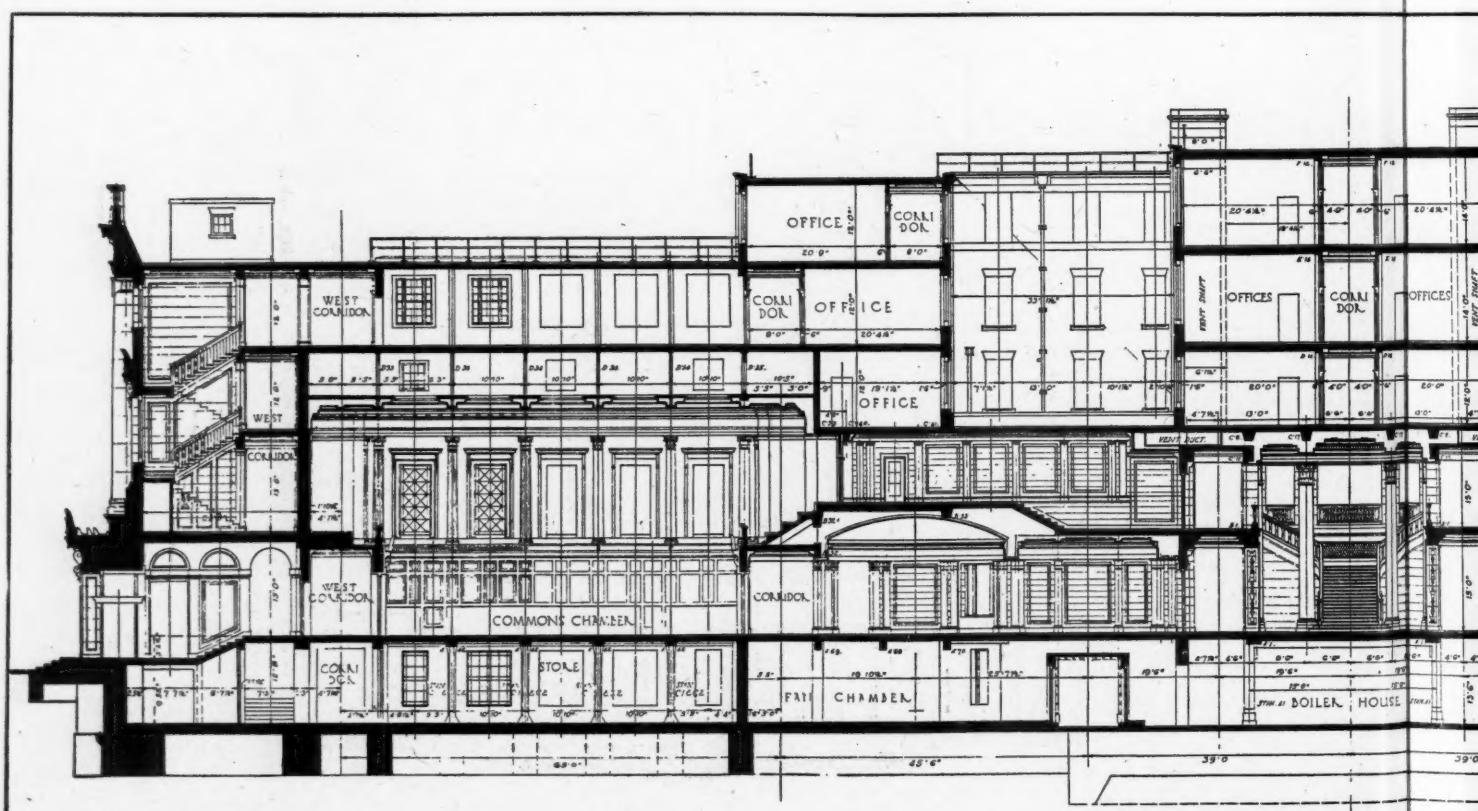

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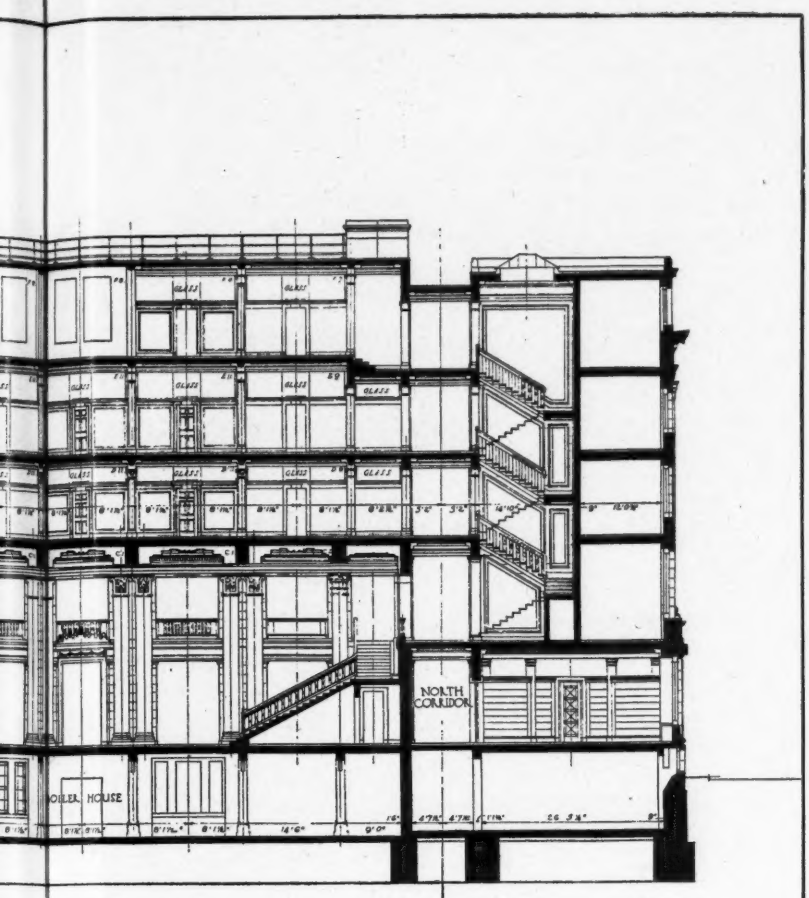
Northern Ireland Parliament Bui

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I.B.A



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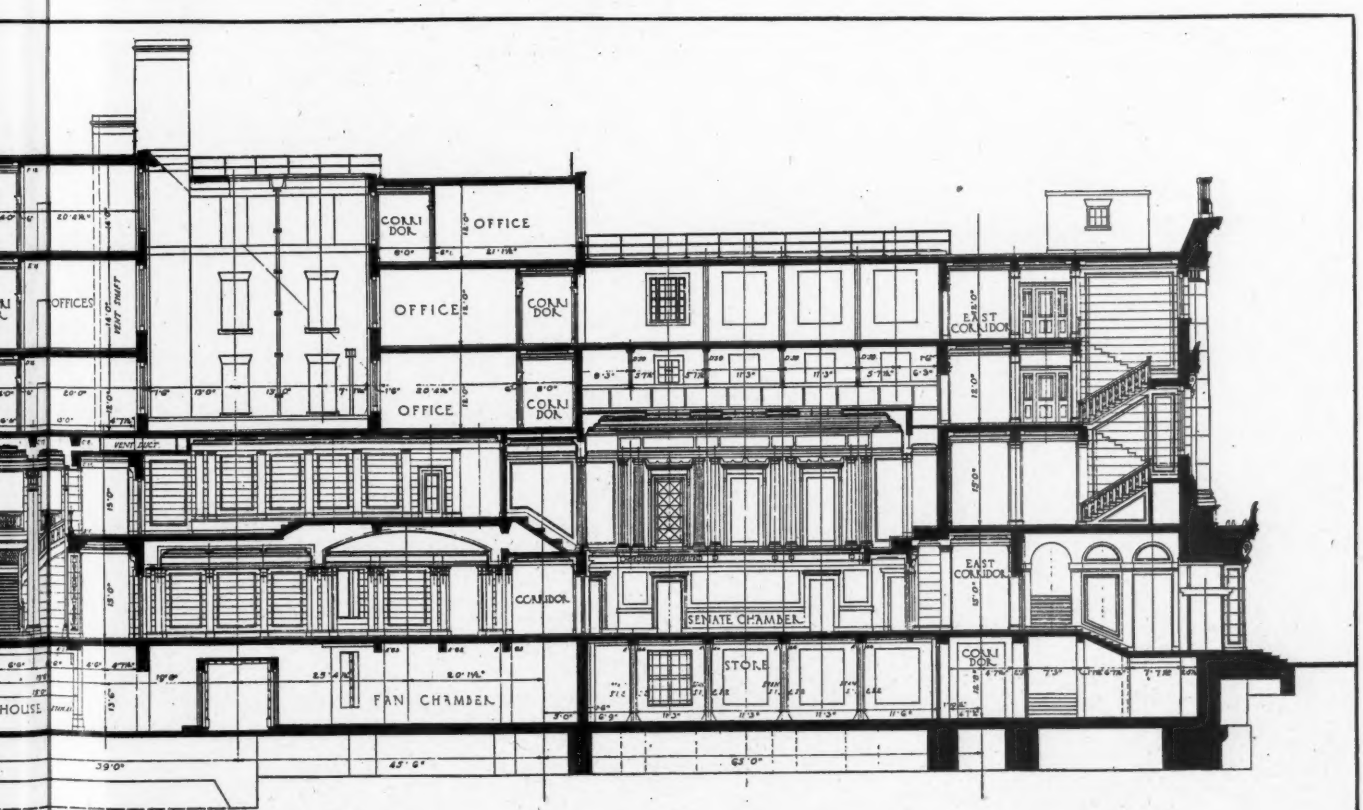

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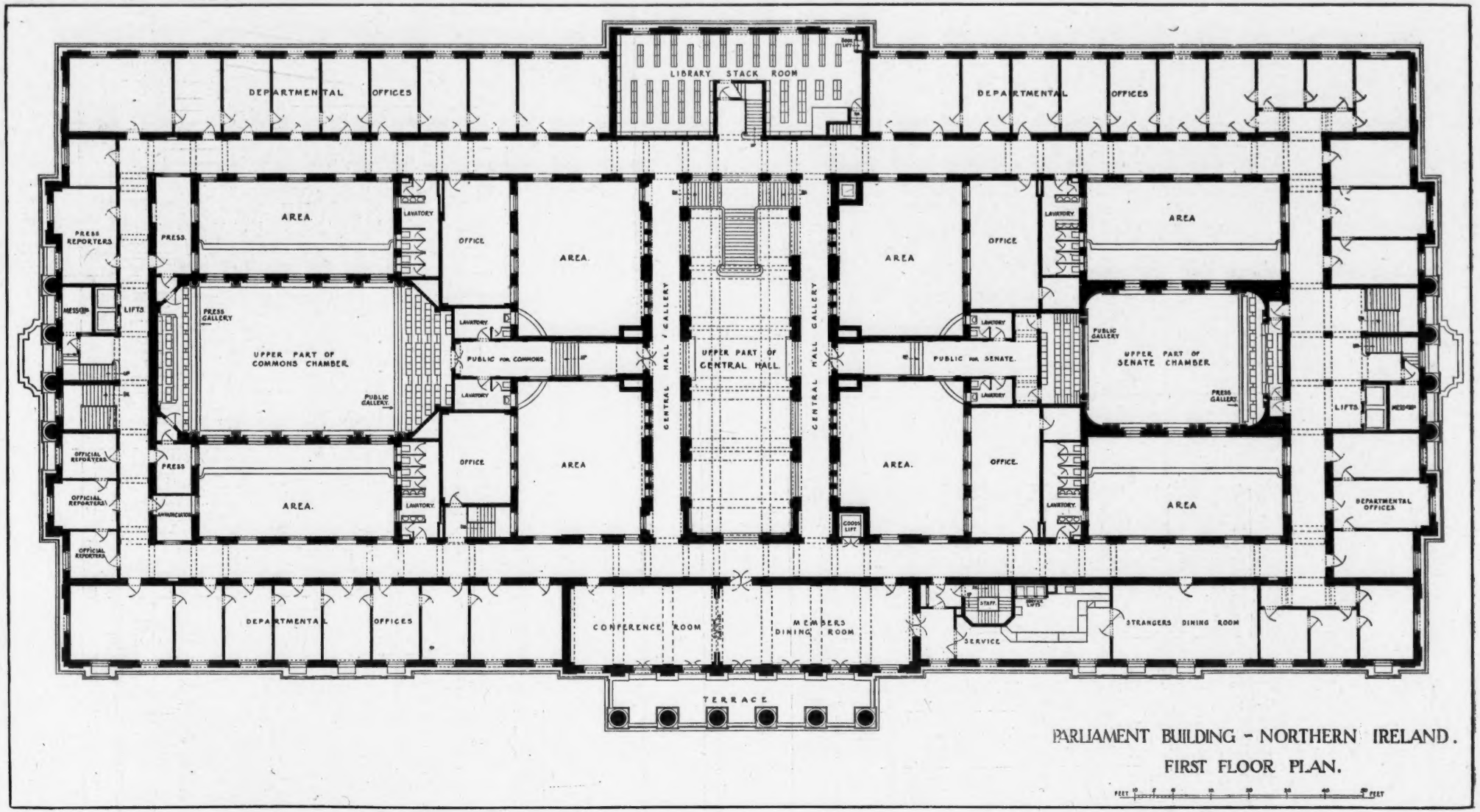
liament Building, Belfast.

Y, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



PARLIAMENT BUILDING - NORTHERN IRELAND.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

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Photo: Stewart Bale, Liverpool.

Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast: Central Hall.

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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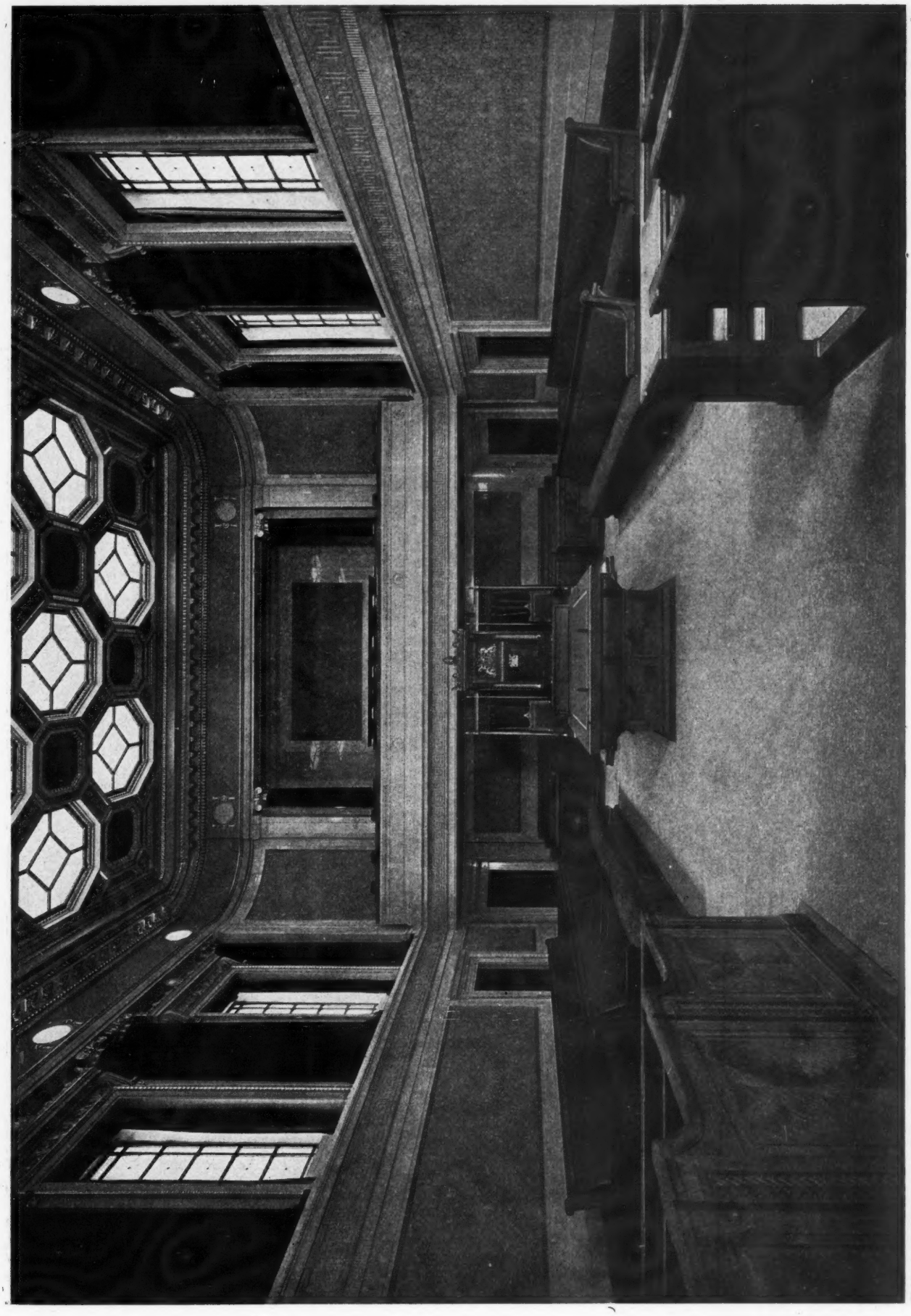

Photo: Stewart Bale, Liverpool.

Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast: Senate Chamber.

MR. ARNOLD THORNELY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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Northern Ireland Parliament Building, Belfast: The Library.

Mr. Arnold Thornely, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

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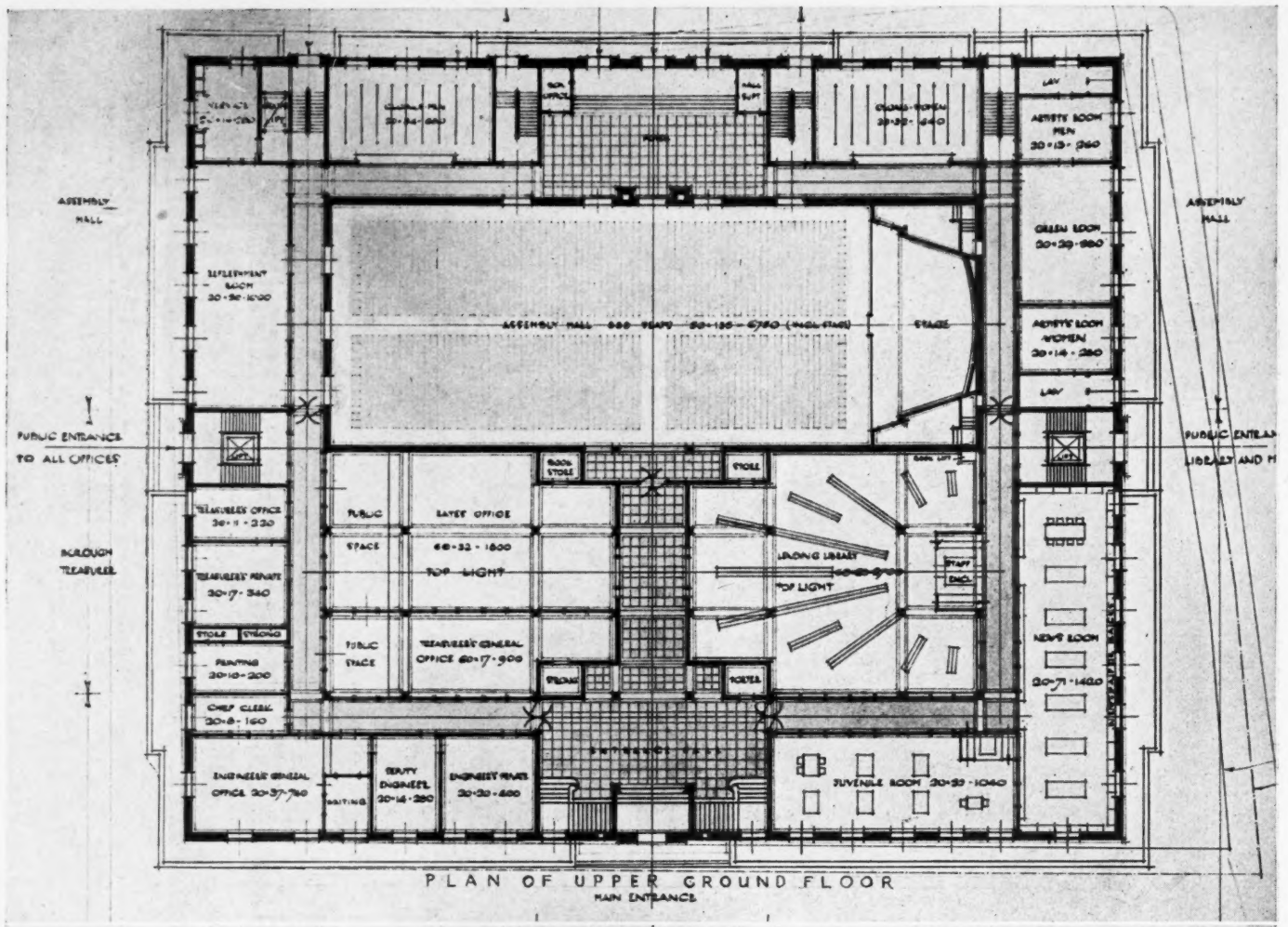
Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition: Design placed First by the Assessor.

By Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A.



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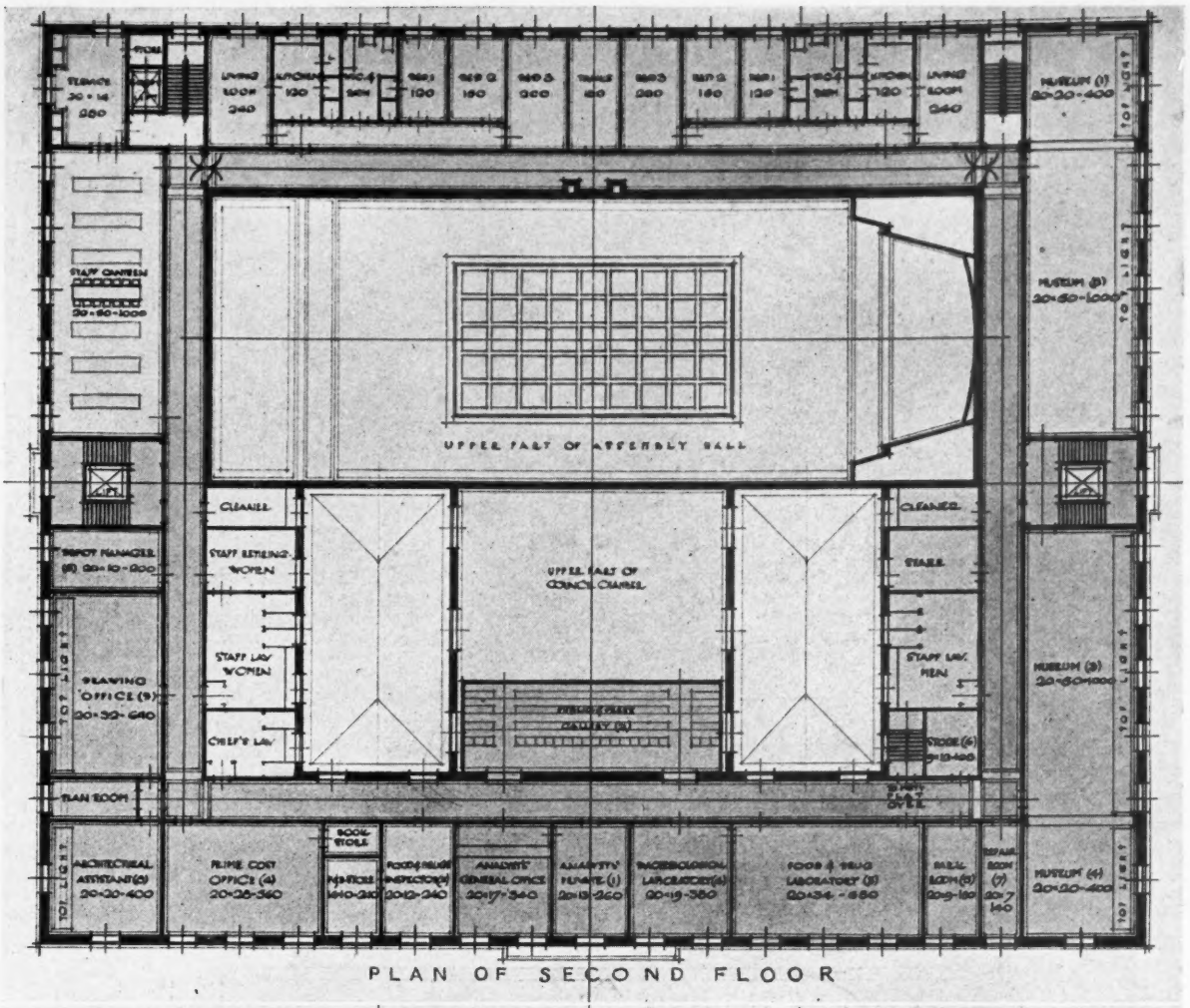

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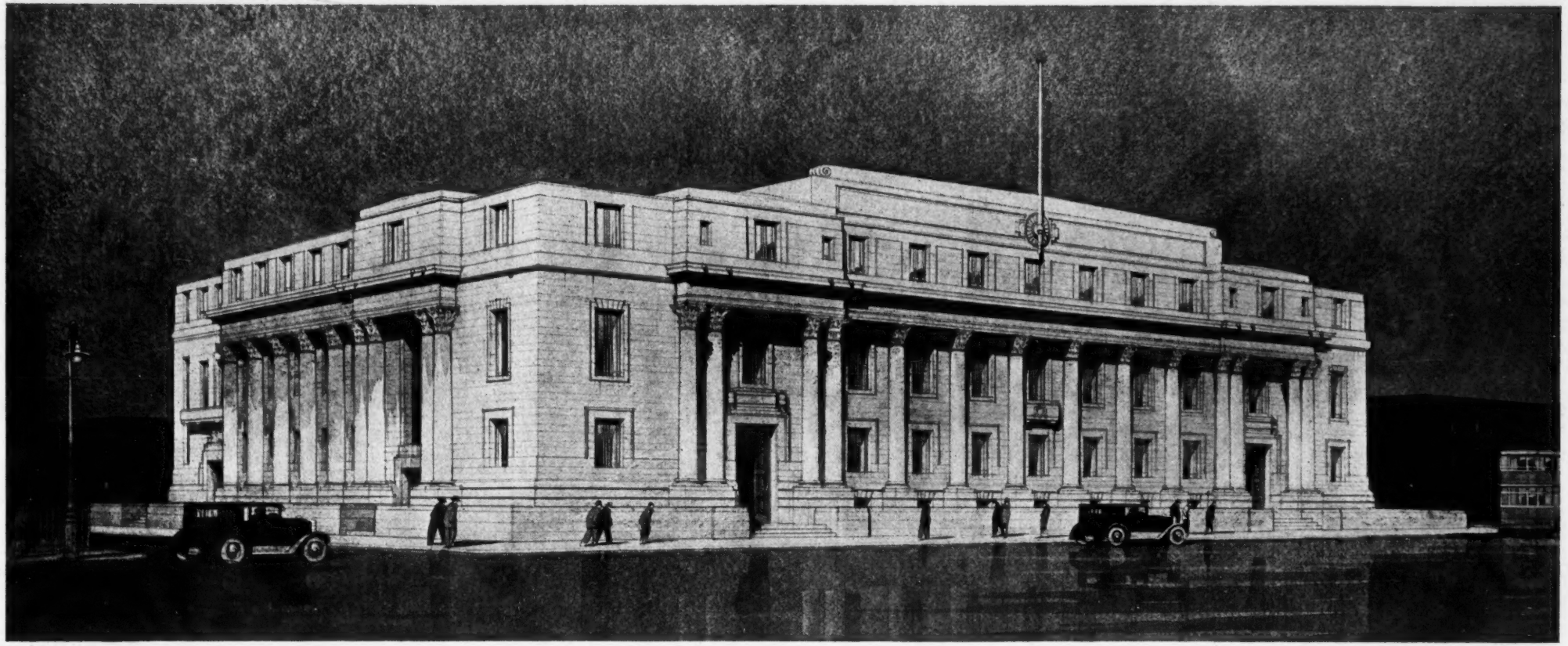
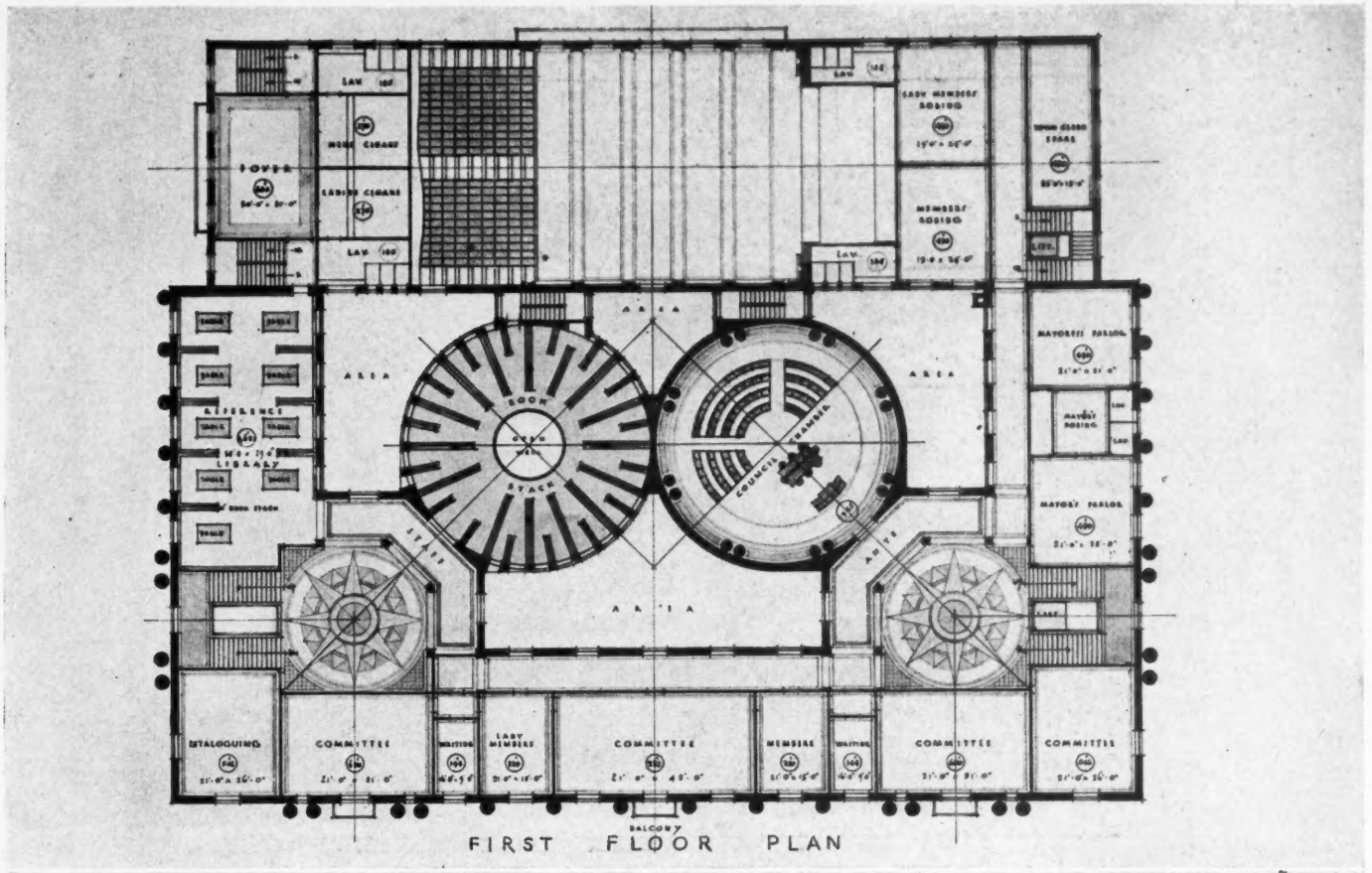


Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition.

Design submitted by MESSRS. YATES, COOK AND DARBYSHIRE.

[We understand that this design is to be carried out in collaboration with Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A., in circumstances stated in our article on page 808.]



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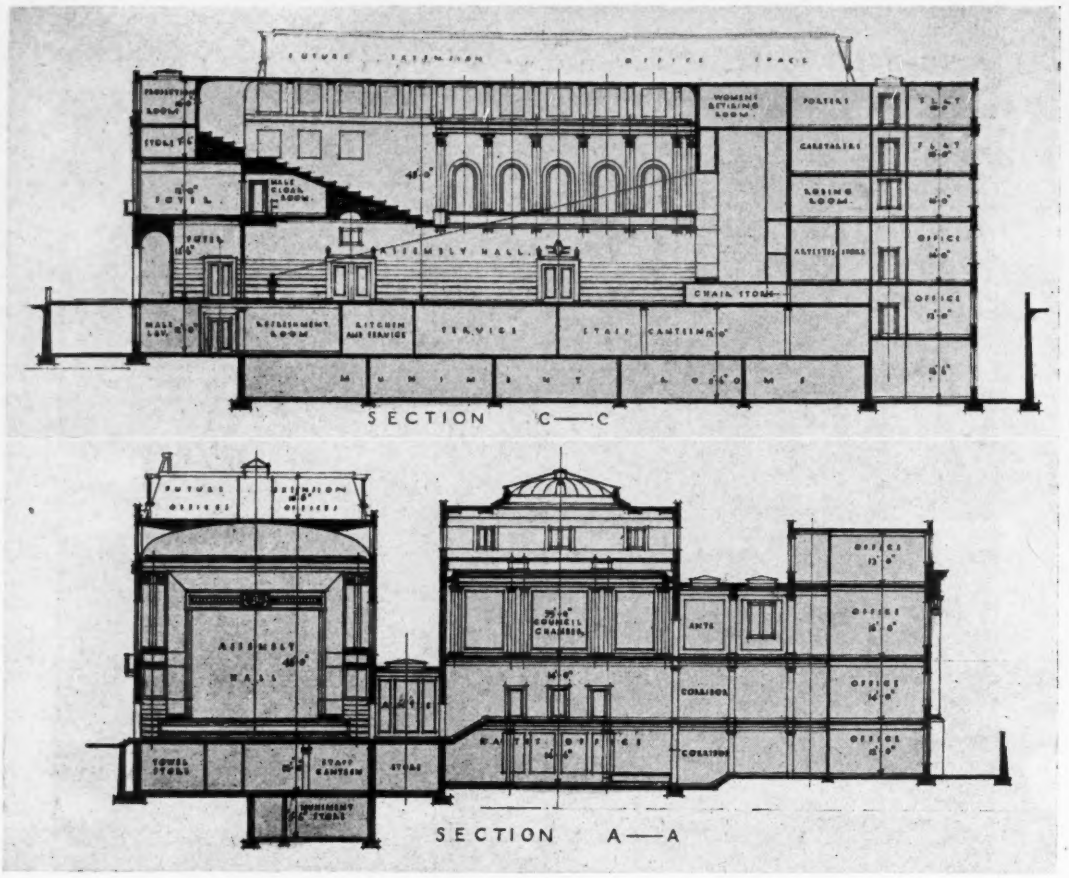
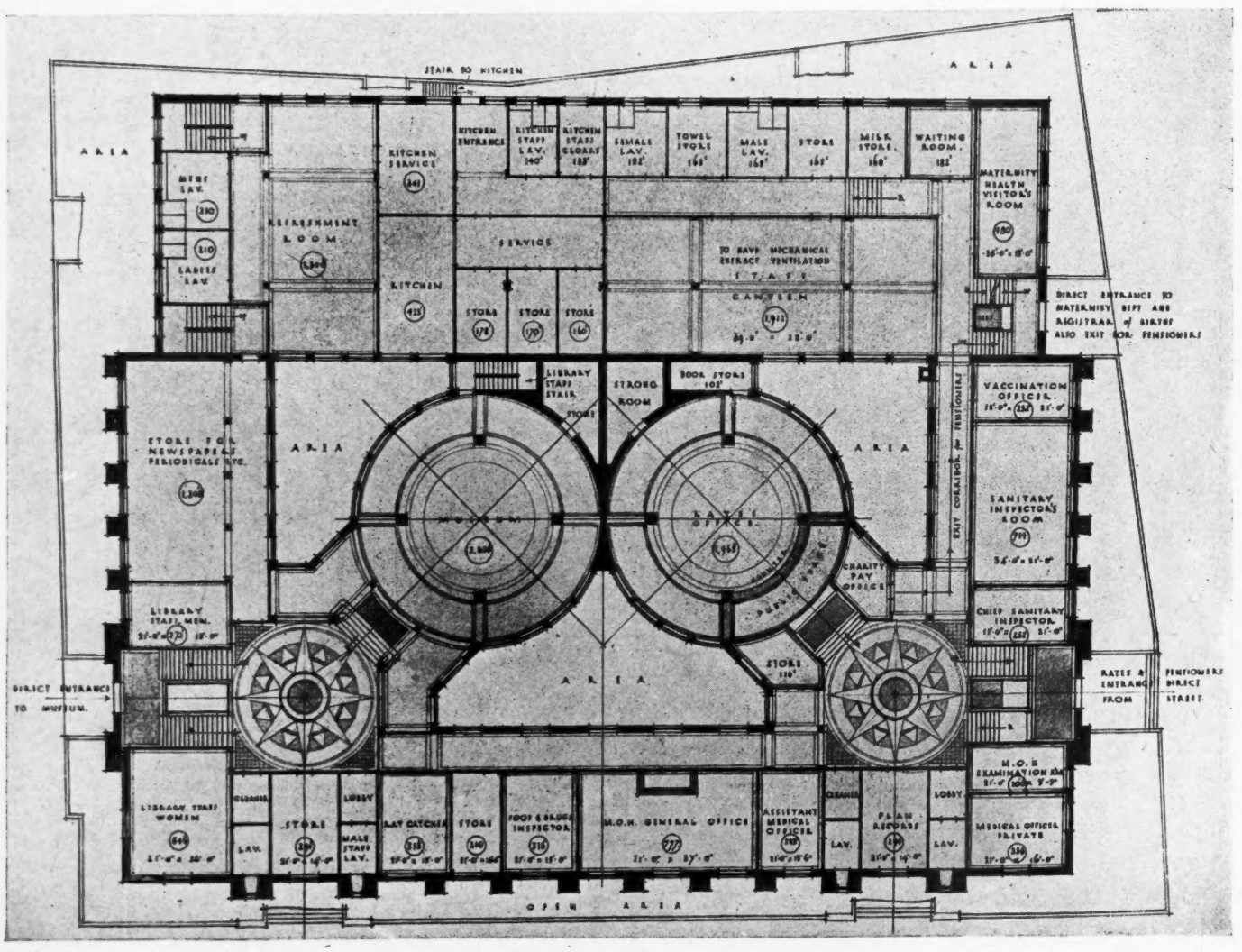
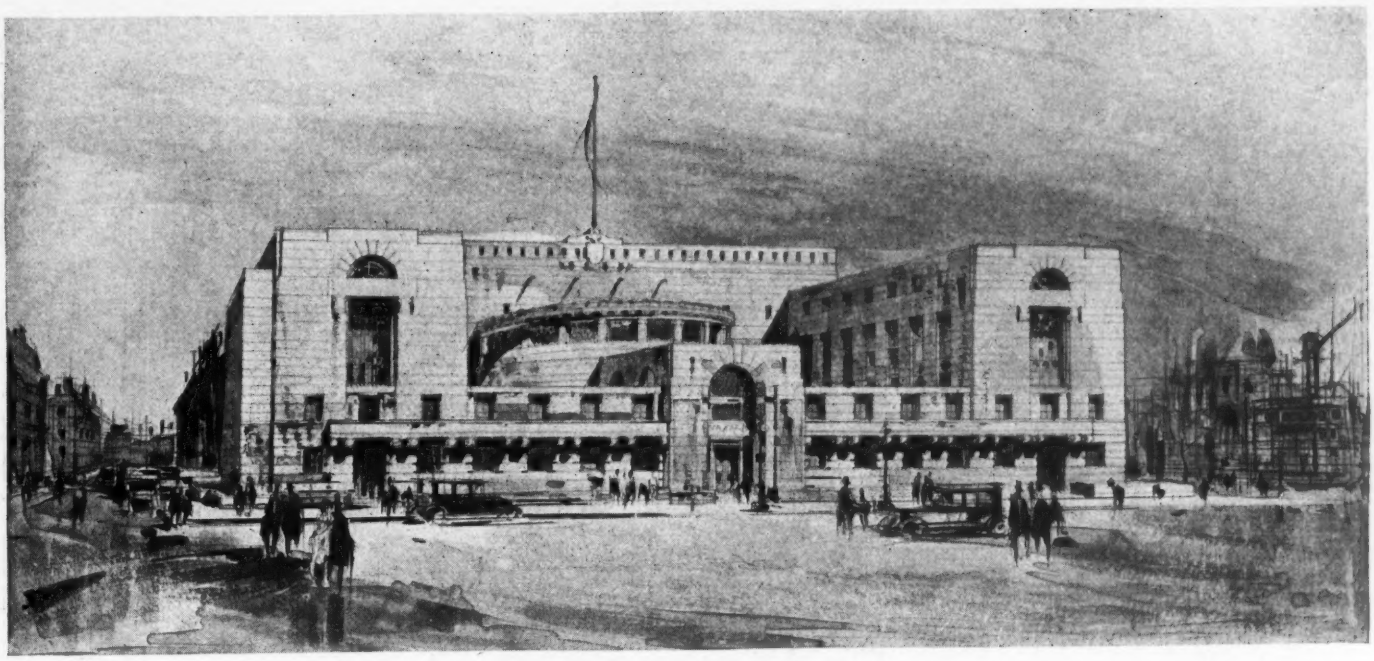




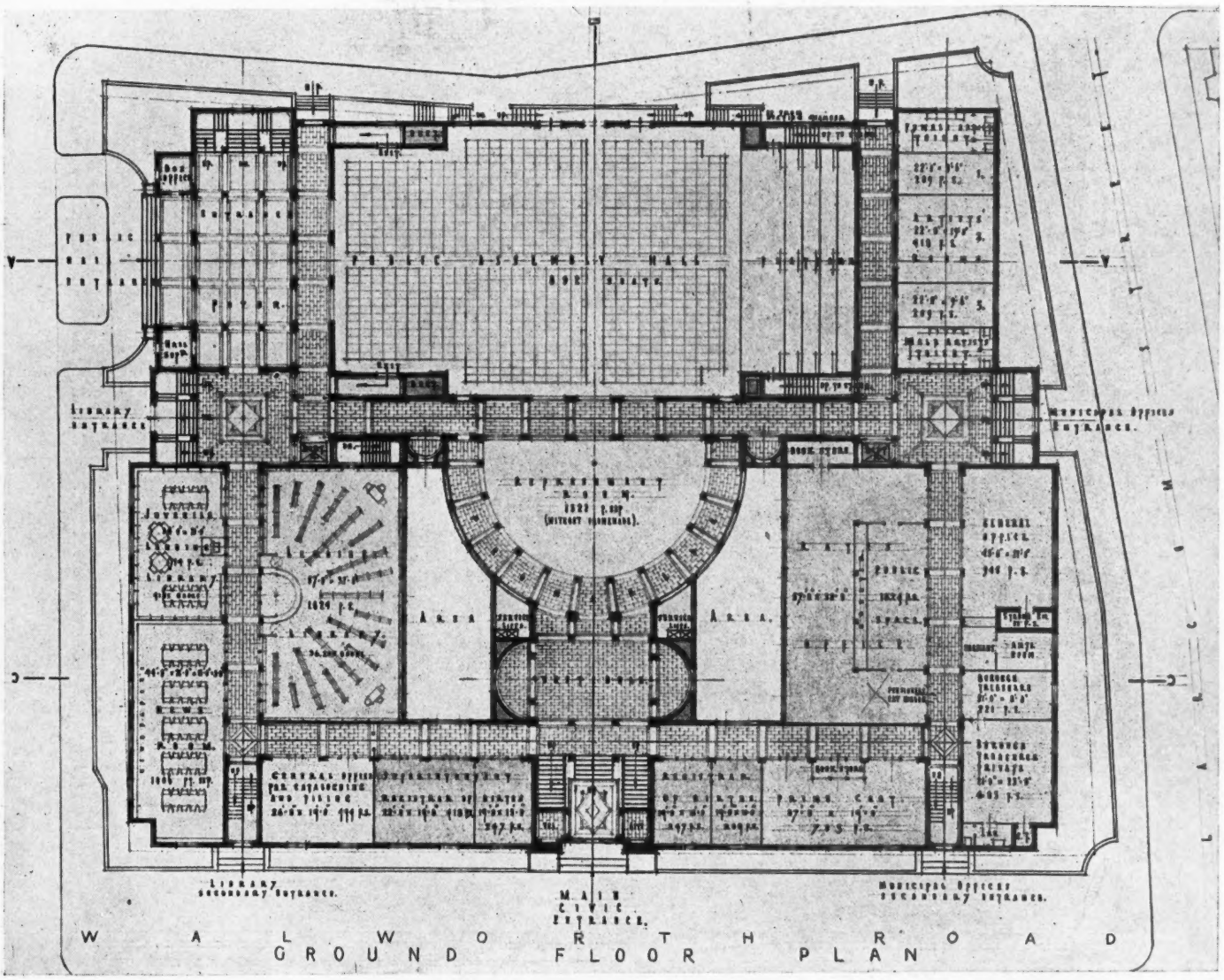
BASEMENT PLAN.

Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition.

Design submitted by MESSRS. YATES, COOK AND DARBYSHIRE.

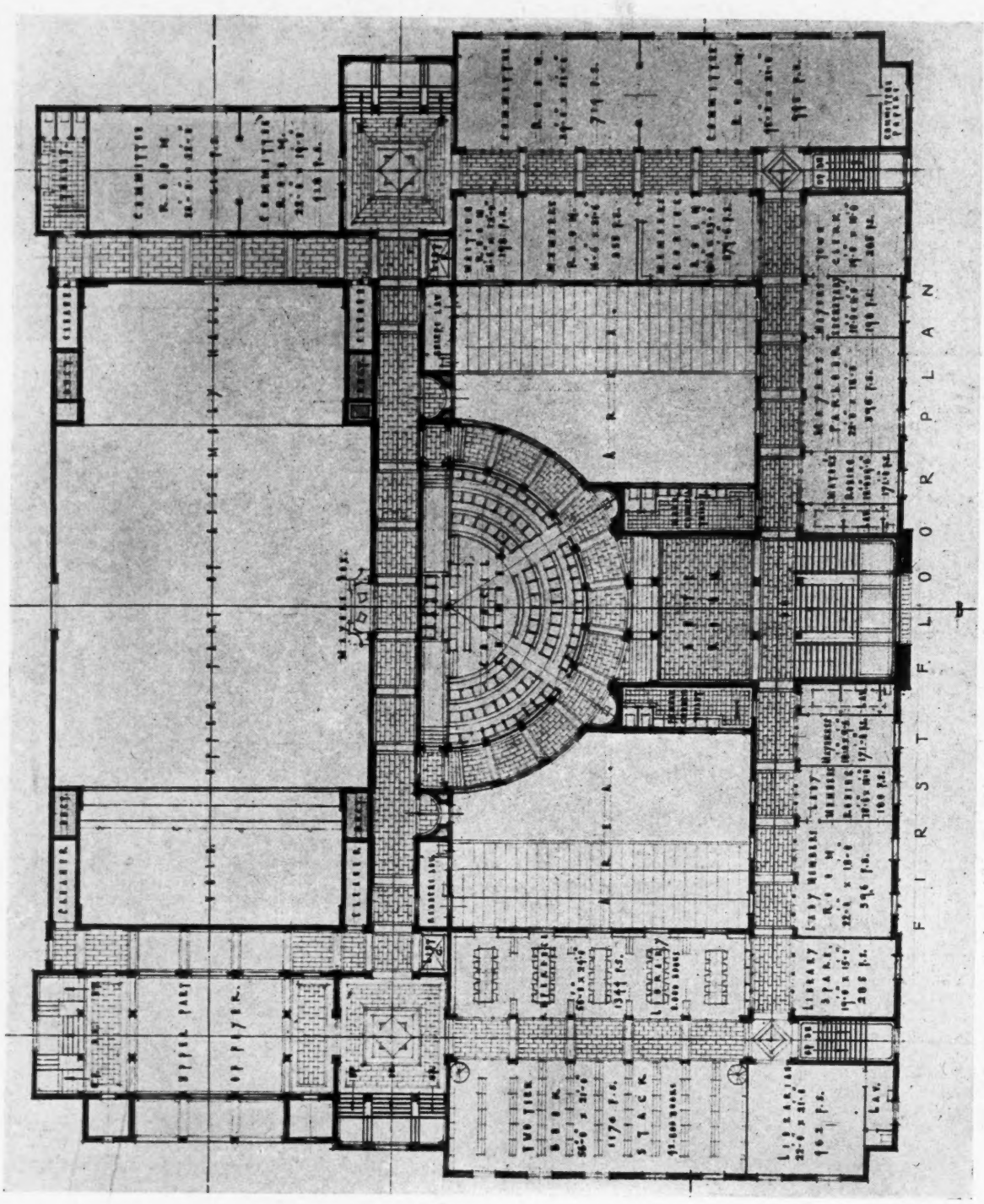


View from Walworth Road.



Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition: Design placed Second by the Assessor.

By Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.



Southwark Town Hall and Municipal Buildings Competition: Design placed Second by the Assessor.

By Mr. E. Berry Webber, A.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

THE inaugural address to the R.I.B.A. was given by the President, Sir Raymond Unwin, at 9, Conduit-street, W., on Monday evening last. In the course of his address the President said the year had been a very difficult one for our country; it had been equally trying for architects. He hoped they might say that, in the main, their difficulties had been met with courage and overcome hitherto with some resource. Their ranks had suffered from unemployment in common with those of nearly all who lived by work. He believed that the method which they had adopted to meet that emergency contained the suggestion of a principle which might yet prove valuable for wider application. The method sprang naturally from their own activities. For the architect stood midway between the imaginative artist and the practical constructor. He shared the training and the experiences of both. The artist was concerned with the expression of beauty in relations through refinement of form and harmony of colour The constructor was concerned with efficiency for purpose and soundness of construction. Both increasingly depended on science to secure permanence and stability in face of changing conditions. That portion of the architect's activities in which the synthesis was most complete we called planning or designing, for in a design the several contributions were inseparably combined in a new creation. Naturally some architects were better equipped on the one side, some on the other; but the development of both faculties was essential and their exercise inseparable.

Mass Production.

He sometimes thought that that position and practice of the architect, as the one who by planning created a synthesis of two demands entirely different in kind but mutually dependent, might equip him to serve some wider purpose in our community life at the present time, when there seemed, perhaps as never before, a demand for a similar power of synthesis. For surely to-day our life above all required better planning. That need cried out for satisfaction in industry and in commerce, as indeed it did in that form of development, both urban and rural, with which we were specially concerned and through which the life of our time both found its accommodation and would leave behind its record. To-day much of the old economic teaching, with its over-emphasis on that individual stimulus which sprang from material gain, had been brought to confusion by the scale of all activities and the interdependence of individuals which followed from mass production. The factory of the late Mr. Bata, in Czecho-Slovakia, which could turn out sixty million pairs of shoes in a year as the organised product of 25,000 workers, was a good example. It was estimated also that American motor works could by themselves satisfy twice the present world demand for motor vehicles; and other factories in that country could satisfy four times the present demand for wireless apparatus. Even as regards foodstuffs, an apparent superabundance seemed to form the subject of almost universal complaint, and we read of rich produce being burned in several countries, and even here in England numbers of sheep were being sold at a recent market for a shilling apiece.

That superabundance was in part real, but in the main it merely meant that those who wanted the goods had not the purchasing power available to buy them. It had generally been thought that there was not enough money available to enable all the goods to be bought. That plausible theory seemed now less acceptable, for in this country, at any rate, the circle of abundance had been completed, and there now appeared to be a glut of money. No doubt that mischievous Puck who plagued economists was anxiously watching to see what the financial pundits would do about it, having in mind those burning heaps of wheat and coffee. Would he perchance catch the directors of the great banks sallying forth on a dark night to sink some of the surplus money in the sea, in order again to raise its value? If the results were not so serious and the misery caused by these dislocations so great, they would present an almost Gilbertian source of amusement.

Better Planning Required.

To the shoemaker there was nothing like leather; and from his point of view he was absolutely right. Perhaps that was why to the speaker it seemed that what the world was in need of was more planning and better planning. At least that seemed clear in regard to their own industry, and it was of the activities in that narrower field, where perhaps we could see more clearly, that he wished to speak. For here it was but too evident that unemployment did not spring from over-production or from want of demand; but purely from an incapacity to take advantage of the situation. What a splendid opportunity was afforded by the 250,000 available operatives, skilled in all branches of the work, to overtake some of the enormous arrears in building which must be overtaken before we could say that our people generally had decent homes to live in and efficient factories to work in. Taking that view, they intended to proceed with the building of their own new institute, and the revised plans would, he hoped, be ready for inspection at their next meeting.

In dealing with those who had no work in their own profession they were brought to realise that unemployment might afford an opportunity, and need not be merely a disaster. The Committee which had dealt with that matter, under the able leadership of Mr. Maurice Webb, had treated unemployment, not only as a misfortune to be alleviated, but as a valuable opportunity to secure the performance of some very useful work which would otherwise have remained undone. Records and drawings of disappearing architectural treasures from past ages had been made; and a wide and detailed survey of London and its buildings had brought to light and recorded in precise illustration the terrible confusion of business, industry, dwellings and slums, which had been allowed to grow up for want of planning. Through the great generosity of Mr. Greville Montgomery, the funds subscribed by their own members for carrying on that survey had been augmented, and that most valuable work was being pursued. It was demonstrating beyond question the urgent need for action; was indicating the nature of the action required, and was laying the first foundation upon which the replanning of the central area of London could be based. Surely it would be well if the unemployed generally were helped to replace their enforced idleness by useful occupation, making things for their own use or doing something of value for the community.

The Slums.

The detailed figures of the 1931 Census now being published did but confirm the conclusions to which the survey pointed. These had been examined by the Committee on Slum Clearance appointed by the R.I.B.A. last session, under the able chairmanship of Major Harry Barnes, who had for many years devoted his attention to this problem. In an interim report they revealed that although there had been a decrease of 87,520 in the total population of the County of London, that afforded little relief to house room, owing to the fact that the decrease in the number of children was far greater, so that there had actually been an increase of 157,916 in the adult population, and of 59,000 in the number of separate families.

While they recorded with satisfaction that there had been some diminution of the average room density and in the number of people living two or more persons per room, there had actually been an increase in the number of people living at a density exceeding three to a room. The increase in the proportion of adults to children added to the seriousness of those figures. Moreover, the number of structurally separate dwellings available for each hundred separate families had continued to diminish. To-day little more than one-third of the families in the County of London enjoyed the elementary advantage of the separate occupation of a dwelling or flat which was built, or had even been converted, for separate occupation. That seemed to indicate that something like two-thirds of Londoners were forced to clothe our family life in a part only of some cast-off dwelling once built for more well-to-do predecessors. What was true of London was true in less measure of all our great towns, though he thought none of them approached the London figure in regard to the occupation by several families of dwellings originally built for one family only.

It was a fact somewhat startling to realise that two-thirds of the house property in the County of London had thus degenerated from the purpose for which it was built, and had not even been converted for its new purpose. If the converted dwellings were also counted, the proportion thus degenerated from the use for which they were originally designed would be still higher. The survey which had been carried out went far to explain the reason. Area after area which was once a good residential quarter had been adversely affected, either by unsuitable adjacent development, or by the intrusion of buildings of a class, or for a purpose, which tended to deteriorate the value of residential property. Clearly changes must take place in an expanding city, but the haphazard manner in which development had hitherto taken place, without any general plan or guidance, seemed to result in spreading the effects of such change over the widest area and the longest time possible. It was inconceivable that foresight in planning and care in zoning and the preservation of amenities could not prevent such universal deterioration of value, and bring the changes about more rapidly when the time was ripe. Bad as that sporadic spreading must be for economy of property value, and for efficiency in industry; costly as such a mix-up of buildings must be for distributive commerce, they were far worse because of the living conditions which resulted for those who must dwell and work in such a congestion and muddle of ill-assorted uses.

Improved Housing Standards.

The normal working-class housing 50 years ago consisted of serried rows of dreary dwellings built up to the street line in front, and having behind only space for a small backyard. An unsavoury ashpit was too often the only object to relieve the view from the kitchen window. That type of development had at least been killed. The folly of it was inconceivable. It was actually more costly per dwelling for development than the open building which had taken its place. We could legitimately rejoice that something over one and a half millions of families, who might otherwise have been condemned to such hovels, had been provided with improved homes in dwellings built for their separate occupation. The great majority of them had little garden plots; small, indeed, but at least large enough to secure ample light and air, to add virtually an open-air room to the dwelling, and to afford an opportunity to grow some produce and something pleasant to look upon from the windows

That was not all the improvement. Since the first Town Planning Bill was passed in 1909, a very much larger proportion of the rapidly developing areas round our towns had been brought under control, and its development based on some definite plan. Moreover, in two garden cities and several other smaller schemes, a more complete and satisfactory type of development for good living had been demonstrated. There the new

technique of planning for new well-equipped and generally self-contained units of development had been tested. Each of such units could have a character of its own, and could offer opportunities for pleasant and cultured living far exceeding those that were available in the vast east-ends or straggling suburbs of our great towns.

It was no exaggeration to say that the great majority of town planners here and abroad had been more and more realising that the mere planning of streets in endless extensions of building land, solidly hemming in existing towns, was not the best way to go to work, however ample a provision of open spaces might be planned upon that limitless background of potential building land. We were all to-day seeking to approach this problem of town or regional planning from the opposite point of view. We were seeking rather to design an appropriate pattern of compact units of development, laid out on a secure and protected background of open land, in which the beauty of rural surroundings and the charm of country life might be preserved. Planners were convinced that in such planning they were not really running contrary to any general trend, but were finding a rational form of expression for what at present was irrationally sought by vast numbers of people. Indeed, the zeal with which hundreds of thousands went out from London and other large towns, seeking homes amidst the pleasures of country life, was only equalled by the blindness with which they destroyed the sources of such pleasures, and the extent of the country which their irrational and sporadic development desecrated. When, however, full credit had been allowed for the progress and improvement so far made, we must admit that little more had been done than to provide improved accommodation for the increase of our people, leaving the old urban populations still living in the degraded and muddled conditions which were inherited from the nineteenth century. Though a few of the worst slums had been cleared, little progress had been made towards any general clearing up of that old mess.

Satellite Units.

Pressure had first to be relieved by the greater expansion of town areas and increased building outside. The technique of providing for industrial recentralisation, in addition to the decentralising of the people, had also to be worked out. Now we knew that better and more efficient opportunities for industry could be provided in the well-equipped industrial area of a satellite unit than in the congested city. Such areas could be equipped with all the conveniences and services which minister to mass production and to the rapid distribution of the products; and in them an adequate reserve of industrial and other population could be provided for, near at hand, to operate the industries and to form a unit of complete social life. Moreover, there was needed the power to replan the badly built and decayed areas of our towns. That had now been conferred upon our local authorities by the new Town and Country Planning Act. Replanning must obviously be the basis of any sound reconstruction, and that necessary preliminary was now provided for. We had trained town planners ready to tackle that problem. Our municipalities had during the last decade acquired skill and experience in house building and development. There had thus grown up a widespread organisation ready to tackle the more difficult job of central reconstruction.

One other condition favourable to progress could be mentioned with great satisfaction. We had a building industry more united and more conscious of the value of union, more alive to its responsibility and to the part it had to play, and more ready to pull together than ever before. He suggested, therefore, that the time was now ripe for a great united effort to be made to clear up the dreadful areas of our towns, where slums, congestion and confusion abounded, and where even the minimum of amenities was lacking. It was a big task, but he was convinced that it was well within our power if we would only make up our minds to tackle it as we had tackled many another great task. Over one quarter of a million men, trained for that work, and only too ready to start, were now eating out their hearts in enforced idleness, and their maintenance was costing something like £80 in respect of each dwelling that was not built. The materials could nearly all be found and made at home in unlimited quantities. Even the credit needed to finance the buildings until they were up and paying some revenue, was plentiful, at a price lower than ever before. In fact, to quote the old tag, "We have the men, we have the *bricks*, we have the money, too!"

Building—A Home Industry.

Moreover, building, being essentially a home industry, had the great advantage that its activity was liable, less than almost any other, to disturb the equanimity of the gold standard, foreign exchange, the balance of trade, or any other of those mysterious gods or demons on whose caprices so many other industries seemed to depend. We could not excuse our inaction on account of the decrees of those deities. What, then, prevented us from using for that purpose the margin of man power which we clearly had available with modern methods of production, over and above that required to keep us well supplied with the necessaries of life? Such manpower could win and manufacture the materials here at home, and build them up into the new houses, planned and designed to create efficient and beautiful cities. In doing so we would be creating permanent revenue-earning capital assets, equal in value to the greater part, if not the whole, of the expenditure incurred. He did not overlook the fact that slum clearance hitherto had involved heavy expense in cost of land and compensation, quite apart from the new buildings. As to those costs, he would only make one or two comments. At worst they involved merely a redistribution of claims on our wealth among ourselves, what some paid others gained: the total was not diminished, and it was easy to exaggerate the influence of such redistributions on our social economy.

Our economic life was visibly suffering from a creeping paralysis, and we suffered with it. Here was a most wholesome stimulus, far more likely to arrest the rot than the faint-hearted aggravations of inaction which hid their futility behind the reputable banner of economy. There were, moreover, rumours of insidious attacks upon the modest standards in housing which had been set, and the conditions and organisations which alone had enabled those improved standards to be realised. Singled out for attack was the reduced density of dwellings which had been generally adopted. This it was which justified considerable change in the character, and real economy in the cost, of street works; it had constituted the most substantial improvement in amenity which had been secured in post-War houses; on balance it had probably cost the country nothing; and had added substantially to the rent-paying capacity of the tenants through the value of the garden produce.

Private Enterprise and the Countryside.

The importance of good housing for all was so great that he for one would gladly welcome assistance from any source, even from those who had hitherto been too much occupied with providing the more prosperous sections of the public with dwellings to attend to the humbler branches of housing. The condition of their welcome was, however, quite clear: they must provide as good a dwelling at as low a rent as those could now do who had borne the heat of the day in the strenuous struggle which had been going on since 1919 to provide the more humble classes of the community with decent housing. Private enterprise made a strong appeal to architects and to the building industry; but the widespread desecration of the countryside by much of the recent sporadic building was a sufficient reason for us to scrutinise very carefully new proposals which might lead to the same gentlemen who had worked this havoc being turned loose on urban housing with no better architectural guidance or control. Mr. Keen, to whom the Institute owed so much, had set out for them there* the record of some of the many beautiful villages which our fathers left for our delight. Too many were being ruined by that sporadic building. It was well that sketch records of their charm should be preserved.

By all means let all who could do the work well come in and help; but not on terms of undoing the progress that had been made, or lowering the standard that had been established. The Minister of Health had given a handsome testimonial to the efficiency of much of the housing work for which local authorities had been responsible. He said recently that many authorities building by contract could now provide cottages at £350 all in and let them with no charge on rates or taxes at 8s. per week. It would indeed seem folly to check the working of such efficient machinery until some alternative, working side by side, had proved, if not superiority, at least unquestionable equality in the work. The mere taking of work from building contractors to give it to speculative builders presented no special attraction.

There were, however, reasons more general in character and perhaps more personal in their appeal to that audience. Whatever might have been the case in past times in societies based on slavery or other form of subjugated classes, it was his firm belief that in a free country there could be no permanent development of great architecture except it sprang from widespread care for order and realisation of the meaning of amenity among the people, leading to a generally shared power to appreciate that which was beautiful.

Finally, the carrying out of that great work was largely their job. As architects or as members of the great building industry they must provide the special knowledge, the skilled labour and the materials; they must together evolve the technique and the means. In that class of work they might recognise that few fortunes would be made; but the days when the amassing of individual fortunes could be regarded as a necessary social function, or as offering the chief, or indeed an adequate, stimulus to the best work, or when such aims could completely satisfy the aspirations of men, were passing away.

Discussion.

Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, First Commissioner of Works, moving a vote of thanks to the President for his address, said economic laws seemed to have been blown sky-high by the observed facts of recent years. Like building materials, money had its inherent laws which had to be obeyed, though it was quite clear that we did not know what those laws were. We had to "pull up short" with expenditure, because if we did not we should go to ruin. The President looked forward to the education of public opinion to clear up some of the nineteenth-century mess. We were a democracy, and if progress were to be made, public opinion had to be educated. Without the support of the local authorities in the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act, for example, the Minister of Health could not do very much.

Lord Marley seconded the vote of thanks, which was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The President then called attention to the presence at the meeting of Dr. John A. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., head of the well-known Canadian firm of Darling and Pearson.

Dr. Pearson briefly addressed the meeting and said that if the President could visit the Dominions overseas he would be afforded a sincere and hearty welcome. He (the speaker) conveyed to the meeting the greetings of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

* The Exhibition of Sketches, by Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., of Surrey Villages, open at 9, Conduit-street, until November 16.

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

THE opening meeting of the session of this Society took place at the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds, on November 3, when Mr. B. R. Gribbon gave his presidential address.

The new session, he said, would probably mark the close of a definite chapter in the Society's history. The revision of articles of association, ruling since 1885, was completed by the formal adoption of the new articles on October 6, for the Society had long outgrown the legal trappings provided for it at its first incorporation, the membership being now 396 instead of the 300 then provided for. Under the new articles the Society would have the power to form branches, and if those were formed in places which were either distant from headquarters or which had peculiarly strong local claims, they should appreciably add to the efficient working of the Society. It was proposed to reclassify members by having two voting classes of professional members, fellows and associates, and a third class, students, for the most part under 21 years of age, which would not have the power to vote. From this third class a "Students' Association" would be formed, having its own officers and, as far as was legally possible, its own control and administration. It was hoped in that way to interest the younger members and to encourage among them that insight into organisation and sense of responsibility which would accrue from a share in the practical working of the Society. As an inducement, it was proposed to cut down the entrance fees and subscriptions for the student class by half.

One thing was certain: the Society's educational work must not lapse. The Society was mainly responsible for the inception of the Leeds School of Architecture some 30 years ago. That school was now one of the select group fully recognised by the R.I.B.A. and it afforded facilities undreamed of when it was first started. It was the duty of the Society to give the school every support in its power and see that its activities were reinforced by the competitions organised by the Society. The latter had also to carry on its propaganda for the architectural education of the public, whose appreciation of good architecture was growing. But progress was slow and there was ample opportunity for efforts in that direction. Most important of all was the training of schoolchildren to understand something of architecture, to train not only the prospective architect but also the prospective employers of architects. An enormous amount of building work, especially work on a large scale, had been carried out for local authorities, yet how many members of those bodies had a reasonable knowledge of architecture, or any knowledge at all of architectural practice? Yet they had been responsible for the inception and conduct of building works—not always works of architecture—costing several millions a year. Until we had a public which could appreciate and demand it, we should never attain a high standard of architecture. The Society was trying to promote that knowledge amongst the youngsters by lectures to scholars, which year by year were growing in number.

The Headrow Design.

Owing to the financial crisis there had not been a great deal of new building to chronicle in the Society's province. In Leeds, the civic building was nearing completion, and Mr. Atkinson's store for Messrs. Lewis had been erected. Messrs. Bain and Johnson had let themselves go in the erection of a motor store on less conventional lines, while the ecclesiastical sphere was adorned by Mr. Paxton's winning design in the Wakefield Diocesan Churches Scheme and Mr. Charlton's new church for the Leeds Church Forward Movement. From other towns the reply had been "Little doing." Mention of Lewis's store naturally suggested that still lively topic, the new street, the Headrow. The appointment of Sir Reginald Blomfield as architect for the elevations had definitely ensured that as an architectural essay the scheme would be far above the average. Experience had shown that it was also financially successful, as sound town planning invariably was. One had only to compare the Headrow with Vicar-lane to appreciate the extraordinary advance which had taken place between the widening of Vicar-lane with the wavering ineptitude of its commonplace frontages, and the breadth of vision which produced the purposeful dignity of the Headrow. But it did not follow that the course adopted when the Headrow was conceived was the best to follow to-day. He (the speaker) thought the compulsory design had served its purpose. When an ailing child was bow-legged, one might have to use irons to straighten its legs, but that was no argument for putting every child's limbs in fetters. Similarly, it might have been well to prescribe the elevations for the first section of the Headrow. The average city architecture, if not ailing, was far from energetic. Conditions now were very different, and those very restrictions which assisted the birth of the Headrow might well fetter its future development. The Corporation could now control elevations under its Act of 1930; it could, therefore, allow greater latitude in design, sure always that if the design was bad, it had the power to amend. It really was not necessary to regard the elevation of a street as the back cloth of a stage, regardless of what might be behind. Architecture was as much a matter of planning as of elevation, and to enforce a cast-iron rigidity in elevation in every building was to make architecture meaningless. Already modifications had perforce been permitted, and if an attempt was made to adhere to the standard design in future work, other exceptions would have to be made. The Headrow was an excellent example of English Renaissance treatment, courtly as Sir Roger de Coverley, but, after all, it was a shopping street, and he did not think many firms to-day would appoint Sir Roger, fine gentleman though he was, as their commercial representative. Industry to-day depended on energy and enterprise, and those qualities should be the characteristics of its architecture, not the dignified tranquility of traditional repose.

Some months ago Mr. Joseph Emberton had a few words to say about the Headrow. They were strong words, and he (the speaker) should certainly not go as far in criticism as he did. But Sir Reginald declined to reply. He was reported to have said that his task was to please those who commissioned him, and if the civic authorities of Leeds were not dissatisfied, that was where his duty lay. Sir Reginald's attitude of aloofness was unfortunate. Architecture, as much as the art of the theatre, depended on the approval of the community, and if it existed to please must please to exist. To make the erection of good buildings possible at all, public appreciation must be stimulated. Mr. Emberton's criticism did arouse interest; Sir Reginald's refusal to reply acted as a wet blanket—it suggested that architecture was a matter only for the expert, not for the man in the street, and so a valuable opportunity for architectural education was lost.

Unemployment and the Future.

For building as for other callings, unemployment was a very real problem. The Society had not joined the R.I.B.A. unemployment scheme; it believed that it would do better for its people by urging its practising members to keep their assistants in their offices, even though at reduced salaries, rather than to turn them adrift to seek relief work or to take up casual employment. He (the speaker) wished to express his thanks for the sporting way the members had responded to that appeal, not only the principals who had kept jobs going, but also the assistants who had played the game so well in accepting without grousing conditions which made salaries low and increases a rarity. While dealing with the question of unemployment, he wanted, said the speaker, to give a word of caution to younger members who might take posts with local authorities. In some public offices posts were divided into two classes, "temporary" and "permanent." He wanted to point out that "permanent" was the name of a class of employees, and did not necessarily signify or ensure continuous employment. It related rather to the scales of pay and allowances which were not always the same for those classed as "temporary" as for "permanent" assistants. The point was not an imaginary one, but had actually arisen in practice.

After unemployment, it was to be hoped, came employment. What were the prospects. It was dangerous to prophesy, but he thought that we were at the beginning of a period of private building as opposed to the public building of the past decade. Money was cheaper, and there was therefore less inducement to keep money at interest, and it seemed probable that at least some of the money now bringing in a small return would be used for building while building costs were abnormally low. Business firms should be stimulated by this combination of cheap money and low building cost to start their schemes of reorganisation and reconstruction, while religious and charitable bodies which had been accumulating funds for building would do well to get them in hand before prices rose. If only the banks would reduce their charges for loans to industrial customers in proportion to the reduction of interest on gilt edged securities, he believed they could do much to stimulate employment, not only in building, but in every industry.

As to housing, there could be no doubt that the position was very far from satisfactory. The State administration of housing had lasted nearly 13 years, and the position, after 13 years' work, was that the poorest classes were not provided for; there were £12¾ millions to pay each year; nearly two-thirds of new houses erected were still being built, wholly or partly, by private enterprise; and the fringe only of the slum problem had been attacked. Further, on August 22 last there were 227,825 registered unemployed in the building trade, and housing work was being stopped. Was that a satisfactory position? At present we had the building operations controlled by local authorities under State supervision, with officials to supervise other officials at every stage; in fact, the whole business was over-officialised. Was it impossible to devise some means of more direct control by which the actual building operation could be supervised directly from regional centres, and by which a greater part of the funds allocated to building might really be spent on building and less on administration?

A Remedy.

The whole problem was so urgent that an immediate plan was wanted. The problem in its simplest form was: A quarter of a million men in the building trade on the dole. An admitted shortage of houses which the poorest classes could afford to occupy. Deposits at banks and with building societies much above normal. Interest low and money cheap. Admittedly gross over-crowding in the slums.

So the problem was to use some of the money lying practically idle in the banks to provide houses for the poorer classes at a cost which would yield a return comparable with trustee security interest, and thus reduce the housing shortage, cut down the influx to the slums, and provide employment in the building trade. The scheme of the building societies had been promulgated, but there was ample scope for other proposals. He suggested, said the speaker, that a portion of the money now paid in unemployment relief might be diverted as a sub-

sidy towards the wages of operatives engaged in the erection of small dwellings. The suggestion was not new, but he believed it was sound. It was better to contribute 10s. a week to keep a man in productive work than to pay 15s. or more a week to keep the same man idle. In principle he did not like subsidies; they were only crutches for propping infirm industries, and trade would not be healthy until it was self-supporting, but one could not always work strictly to theory, and in the present circumstances he would be glad to support a scheme such as he had roughly outlined. When we came to the problem of the slums, he believed we were on quite another footing. We had to amend an inherited social evil, not to adjust an industrial problem, and he did not see how public control could be avoided. The danger was that with the general slowing down of public work, that problem might be neglected. He submitted that we could not afford to neglect it: that it was one of the unremunerative schemes which could not be dropped without really serious consequences. Far from the least of the advantages was that the knowledge that something was being done would help to alleviate that growing social unrest which, if the problem was not tackled seriously, might end in a far greater cost to the nation than was saved by the mistaken economy effected by neglecting slum clearance.

Mr. Victor Bain, Leeds, in proposing the vote of thanks, said, in reference to housing, that the poorer classes were not being provided for by houses at rentals within their means. The erection of pretentious dwellings in the suburbs of large cities was in no way helping but rather hindering the housing problem. He thought that Leeds had now got a fine thoroughfare in its new "Headrow," but unfortunately it formed no part of a comprehensive scheme such as he would like to see formulated by the authorities.

Mr. Cyril Sunderland, Halifax, seconded.

The competitions instituted by the society, which had been assessed by Professor A. C. Dickie, of Manchester, resulted as follows: Design prize of £10, Mr. Henry C. Weegmann; measured drawings and sketching prize of £7 10s., Mr. J. Louis Womersley; the "Halden" prize of £4 4s. for an essay under the title, "A Critical Survey of Recent Architecture in Leeds," Miss Mary D. Sharp, of Shipley, a second-year student at the Leeds School of Architecture.

DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of this Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Torquay, on October 28. The President, Mr. A. H. Ough, F.R.I.B.A., was in the chair, the principal guest being Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., V.-P.R.I.B.A. Other guests were the Mayor and Mayoress of Torquay (Mr. and Mrs. Callard), the Mayor and Mayoress of Plymouth (Alderman and Mrs. G. P. Dymond), the Sheriff of Exeter (Mr. C. J. Ross), the Chairman of the Paignton U.D.C. (Mr. G. H. K. Kingdon) and Mr. Ian MacAlister, secretary R.I.B.A. There were also present seventy-one members and their guests. Mr. A. S. Parker, F.R.I.B.A., proposing the toast of the "Royal Institute of British Architects," said that the Institute was one of the old Royal societies. It was preceded by the Architectural Society, founded in 1791, and the London Architectural Society, founded in 1806. The Institute was inaugurated in 1834, and was, therefore, 98 years old. It received its first Royal Charter in 1837 from William IV, and had continued to receive Royal favour ever since. Referring to the progress of the Institute, the speaker said the direct membership had grown to over 7,000, and, combined with students and technical scholars, the membership was over 18,000. But perhaps the most remarkable development was the formation of no fewer than 49 allied societies existing in all parts of the British Empire, but all affiliated and working together with the Royal Institute. Another growth was that 98 schools of architecture, or places where architecture was taught, had been established in the British Isles, several being in connection with Universities. All their developments were the result of the progressive policy of the Institute.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell, V.-P.R.I.B.A., in reply, said many strange things were perpetrated in the guise of architecture. Architects, however, had never lost sight of the responsibility placed upon them by the Royal Charter and their duty to help the development of general architecture. As a profession they strove to maintain the beauties of the countryside, to improve their England, and to make their homes more beautiful. Arising out of the difficult times through which they were passing, had come the formation of a great Council for the Building Industry, and the President of the R.I.B.A. had presided over many conferences of representatives from all sections—from the operative to the architect. That great Council did not intend in any way to interfere with the freedom of action of the various bodies which would be affiliated with it. They would be quite free to carry on their own work, but the central Council would be a rallying point for all matters affecting the industry as a whole. In such a case that Council would be able to speak with one voice. The building industry was one of the greatest industries in the country, and to-day they had learnt, as the nations of the world had learnt, that they could not live in watertight compartments. The Council was an endeavour to set an example to the great industries of the country. Referring to the work of the Institute, the speaker said that the labour and the assistance of the allied societies was greatly valued at all times.

Mr. Tatchell then handed Mr. W. W. Wood, of Plymouth, a set of "Everyman's Encyclopædia" from the Plymouth Branch of the Society. Mr. Wood, he said, had been working at Plymouth Art School since 1928, and had been a most active and loyal master there. They congratulated him on being appointed to the school at Chelmsford. Plymouth's loss was Chelmsford's gain.

Mr. Wood, acknowledging the gift, said the Plymouth School was now making application for exemption from the Intermediate Examination, and he hoped that during the term of his successor recognition would be extended by the Institute.

The toast of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was proposed by the Mayor of Torquay, who said that the town was trying to do all it could to work in harmony and co-operation with the architectural profession. Torquay was trying to arrange that its district should not have its beauty spoilt by badly planned and arranged suburbs. He wished that more of the architectural profession would give their services in the interests of their various municipalities.

Mr. Ough, the President of the Society, responding, referred to the serious question of unemployment in their profession, and to the work which the R.I.B.A. had been doing to help the men suddenly "axed." Unemployment in the building industry totalled 239,000, and it was likely that between 50,000 and 100,000 would be added to that number before Christmas. A great deal of this was due to unwise economy. Economy was all very well, but it could be unwise, and by the stopping of large municipal schemes suddenly, as they had been stopped in many centres, the unemployment question had been seriously aggravated.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. John Challice, hon. secretary of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society.

The toast was responded to by the Mayor of Plymouth, the Sheriff of Exeter, and Mr. Ian MacAlister.

REPAIRS

RAISING RENTS UNDER THE RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

By W. T. CRESWELL, Barrister-at-Law, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., A.S.I., L.M.T.P.I.

Under Section 2 (a) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interests (Restrictions) Act, 1920, a landlord is permitted to increase the rent of a dwelling-house, to which the Act applies, where he has incurred expenditure on any improvements or structural alterations to it. The amount added to the rent per annum must not exceed 6 per cent, or, in the case of the landlord's expenditure being incurred after the passing of the Act, 8 per cent., of the amount expended. It is open to a tenant to apply to the County Court for an order to suspend or reduce this increase, on the ground that such expenditure is, or was, unnecessary in whole or in part; and the Court may make an order on its findings.

No increase is permissible, however, under the section for expenditure on decorations or ordinary repairs; and the questions arise—What are ordinary repairs, and what are improvements or structural alterations? These have not been satisfactorily answered as yet, for the reason that, in the past, landlords have been reluctant to carry out more repairs than they have been obliged to do, and have been slow to carry out works of improvement or structural alterations, because if they did improve the property it would make more distant the day when possession might be obtained. This tardiness of the landlord has not, however, had the desired effect, because the statutory tenant has had his remedy in that he can (after obtaining a certificate from the sanitary authority that the dwelling-house is not in a reasonable state of repair, and also after satisfying the Court thereon) obtain an order of the court that any increase of rent which has been made under the Act shall be suspended until the necessary repairs have been executed.

What are "Repairs" Under the Act?

Section 2 (5) says that "repairs" means any repairs required for the purpose of keeping premises in good and tenantable repair. "Good and tenantable repair" in respect to short lettings was in Proudfoot *v.* Hart (25 Q.B.D. 42) defined as such repair as (having regard to the age, character and locality of the house) would make it reasonably fit for the habitation of the class of tenant who would be likely to take it.

Improvements or Structural Alterations Case Law.

The following have been held to be improvements or structural alterations which do in fact entitle the landlord to charge excess rent in accordance with the section:

1. Conversion of privies into W.C.s.

2. Addition of a water closet to a house which previously had only an earth closet situated some distance away from the house.

3. Generally, any work in connection with the conversion of a conservancy-closet system into a water-carried system would appear to be an improvement; but, on the other hand, putting drains in order, or replacing old cisterns with new, or old W.C.s with new, would all appear to be "repairs."

It appears to be doubtful whether the work done in making up a street can be regarded as an improvement rather than a repair. We incline to the view that it should rank as expenditure under this section, and enable the landlord to increase the rent accordingly. And, in our opinion, so should any repairs which are rendered necessary by the actual condition of the house, and involve in the doing of them other improvements or structural alterations.

BUILDING LEASES BY TENANTS FOR LIFE

In the recent case, *In re* Grosvenor Estates Settlement: Duke of Westminster *v.* McKenna (*The Times*, October 6), an important decision was given on an originating summons as regards building leases granted by tenants for life of settled estates under the Settled Land Act, 1925, sections 41 and 44. That Act extended the period for which building leases may be granted from 99 years as allowed under the Settled Land Act, 1882, to 999 years, and the question raised was whether in such leases a time ought to be fixed within which building operations must be commenced.

Section 44, sub-section (1) of the Settled Land Act, 1925, provides: "Every building lease shall be made partly in consideration of the lessee, or some person by whose direction the lease is granted, or some other person, having erected or agreed to erect buildings, new or additional, or having improved or agreeing to improve or repair buildings or having executed or agreeing to execute on the land leased an improvement authorised by this Act for or in connection with building purposes." By sub-section (2) it is provided that "a peppercorn rent or a nominal or other rent less than the rent ultimately payable may be made payable for the first five years."

In the present case, the transaction questioned was whether the tenant for life had power on the surrender of an existing lease of which some 57 years remained unexpired to grant a lease for 999 years which contained provisions that the lessees would, as and when necessary, and particularly when by the estate surveyor required to do so, rebuild the premises in a proper and workmanlike manner so that the new building should be in every way appropriate to the circumstances existing at the time of such rebuilding. The report does not state the nature of the existing lease it was proposed to surrender. The sole question was whether the lease would be good without any time limit within which the building operations must be commenced.

The Court held that in the Settled Land Act, 1925, the absence of a time limit was deliberate, and this conclusion was based not only upon the words of the Act itself but by comparison with former Acts; thus, in the Settled Land Act, 1882, section 6, now replaced by section 44 of the Act of 1925, no such limit was imposed, but it is found in connection with building leases by mortgagees in section 18 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, and retained in section 99 of the Law of Property Act, 1925; and thus where building leases are granted by mortgagees the building operations have either to be performed or agreed to be performed within five years, but where building leases are granted by tenants for life the law remains unchanged except as to the length of the lease, now extended to 999 years.

In the course of the case, evidence was given in favour of the system of granting long leases rather than effecting sales, and the Court is reported as having expressed the opinion that this evidence was not challenged in the proceedings.

"THE BUILDER" DEBATE

LVI.—RESTRICTION OF ENTRANTS INTO THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

Sir,—Nearly the whole of "Negative's" contribution to this debate could be compressed into a single sentence in current use many years ago: "There's a good time coming, boys; wait a little longer!" But "Negative" tells us nothing of how it will come, and his information as to when it will come is meagre and far from reassuring; for at the very best it would appear that the building industry must wait until a wave of prosperity has first provided all other industries, the people as a whole, and the Government (especially the Government) with funds to spare for new building activities. He does, however, tell us that it must come, and he would persuade us that it is advisable, even to the point of being a duty, to continue recruitment to those sorrowful ranks of waiting men, to whom Mr. Coppock's message is that one hundred thousand of them can have no hope of ever again finding employment in their own industry. It would be unfair to suppose that "Negative" is indulging in irony. Here and there he glimpses truth, as when he would console us by stating that the building craftsman is likely to put up a sterner fight against the overwhelming march of the ever-victorious machine than is within the capacity of some others; and, again, when he looks forward to the time when men shall have learned that the machine can be used as the servant of man, and need no longer be regarded as his master or most ruthless competitor. But that time is not yet, and it is as a palliative and not a final cure that restriction is urged. Somewhat dimly, "Negative" appears to envisage a mismanaged and artificial currency as being in some way or other responsible for our present ills, but he offers no suggestions as to its reform. In this he is perhaps wise, for money is a subject of great difficulty and has puzzled the wisest of men. Ask anyone who knows, or who thinks he knows: What is money? and he will want to write a book about it, and so add to the prevailing confusion. Every page and nearly every paragraph of his book will suggest to his readers a new question which perforce must remain unanswered, and, consequently, we emerge from the study of it more puzzled than before. We are told that if we send money to America it puts both our own and the American craftsmen out of work, and if we put it in the bank it becomes but a meaningless figure in a book which a careless clerk may wipe out of existence by allowing a blot of ink to fall on it. And some there are who would bring joy to those three hundred thousand sorrowful men by writing their names in one of these bank books with a long row of magic figures after each name; but "Negative," I gather, would hardly approve of that, though it would be an excellent reason for recruitment. "Negative's" memory (he claims) is longer than mine, and he recalls those immediate post-war years in which everybody who wanted to was permitted to work—or, at least, every builder was. Those years, in which not only the builder, but apparently everybody had money, he recalls with horror. Somebody must have shared his horror, for though we spent the money freely those with whom we spent it must have received it, and as neither we nor they have got it now, it would seem that somebody must have withdrawn it.

Meanwhile, the builder's problem (builder being here used inclusively) is an urgent one. He makes up the tail of a long procession of unemployed men. A revival of industry will withdraw men from that procession, but as experience of previous depressions has shown, the industry's numbers will from time to time increase, though those in front of him tend to decrease, for the building industry is always the last to recover. It is natural that it should be so under the present system of economics, for buildings in the main represent investments and savings, and other industries must prosper before they have new money for investment and savings.

Even those who do not accept the proposition that new inventions lessen the need for human units in production, and pin their faith to the establishment of new industries as a means of providing further employment, will probably allow that it would be better to train men for those new industries rather than for one already perilously overcrowded. Whether that can be done, and, if so, how, I am not here concerned. The matter we are here discussing is the well-being of the building industry, and it seems to me to be a prudent measure to call for a reduction of pressure.

Positive.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

Westminster, *Wednesday*.

Waterloo Bridge.

Colonel Baldwin-Webb asked the Minister of Transport if he would state what reports he had received from his technical experts as to whether further settlement of Waterloo Bridge was still taking place; and whether he was satisfied that no danger existed of the collapse of the bridge.

Mr. Pybus said he was informed that the slow subsidence of parts of the structure still proceeded. He understood also that, in the view of the advisers of the London County Council, there was no immediate danger of collapse subject to the continued maintenance of the temporary supports, but that a permanent solution of the problem presented by this bridge could not with safety be indefinitely postponed.

Slum Clearance.

Mr. Denman asked the Minister of Health if he would state to what extent local authorities in general were carrying out the five-year plans of slum clearance and rehousing submitted to him under the Housing Act, 1930; how many areas were at present in process of being cleared; and how many dwellings were being built for rehousing the persons displaced.

Sir Hilton Young said he had received resolutions declaring 541 areas in England and Wales, the clearance of which involved the displacement and rehousing of approximately 78,150 persons, to be clearance areas under the Housing Act, 1930. Information as to the number of areas at present in process of being cleared was not available, but 229 clearance or compulsory purchase orders had been confirmed in connection with such areas. Upwards of 16,000 houses, which were either earmarked or available for the purposes of the Act, had either been erected or were under construction.

Rural Housing.

Mr. G. Hall asked how many meetings had been held of the committee under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Tudor Walters in connection with the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1931; and what was the date of the last meeting.

Sir Hilton Young said that the committee had held two meetings, the last of which was held on January 20. Applications under the Act had been and were being dealt with in accordance with the general policy settled by the Committee at that meeting.

Mr. Rhys Davies asked how many houses had been approved under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1931; how many had been completed at the last convenient date; and how many were under construction.

Sir Hilton Young said he assumed that reference was intended to the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931. He understood that the Committee appointed under the Act had entertained applications in respect of 1,717 houses. Authority had been given for tenders to be invited in respect of 1,075 houses, and approval had been given to the acceptance of tenders in respect of 680 houses. Information was not available as to the last two parts of the question.

Mr. T. Griffiths asked the Minister of Health what steps he had taken to press local authorities to take advantage of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1931.

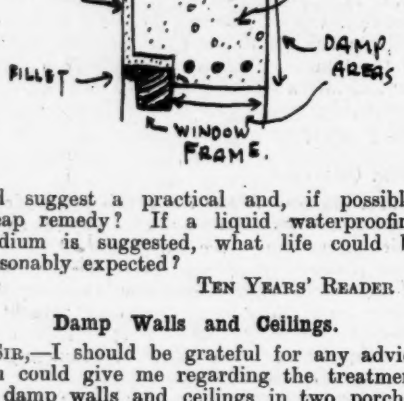
Sir Hilton Young said he assumed that reference was intended to the Housing (Rural Authorities) Act, 1931. Circulars were issued to rural district councils and county councils immediately after the passing of the Act, drawing attention to the facilities provided and to the fact that applications were required by the Act to be submitted before November 30, 1931

ARCHITECTS' & BUILDERS' INQUIRY BUREAU

QUESTIONS.

Waterproofing Cast Stone Lintols.

SIR,—Rain water is driving and percolating through some cast stone lintols. Waterproofed cement was used in their manufacture, and I am at a loss to understand the cause. Would any contributor enlighten me



and suggest a practical and, if possible, cheap remedy? If a liquid waterproofing medium is suggested, what life could be reasonably expected?

TEN YEARS' READER

Damp Walls and Ceilings.

SIR,—I should be grateful for any advice you could give me regarding the treatment of damp walls and ceilings in two porches of my house. I have seen mentioned in catalogues such things as pitch paper. laminated lead and thin tinfoil, all sold in rolls and described as suitable for damp walls, but would be interested to see small samples and have some indications of their usefulness. I should be glad to know the names of any firms making any of the things mentioned.

C.

Domestic Hot Water.

SIR,—I should be grateful for advice as to whether the running costs of gas circulators serving bath, sink and lavatory basin are prohibitive. I find the cost of installing such a system is far lower than putting in a boiler, cylinder and tank, and if the running costs are satisfactory I have no doubt some such system as the above is the most economical course to adopt.

HOUSEHOLDER.

Ancient Lights.

SIR,—Will you kindly let me know how long the use of a window overlooking other property establishes a right of ancient lights? Is it 20 years, and could the window be blocked any time before the 20 years is up?

T. P.

[If access and use of light to any opening of a building has been actually enjoyed for the full period of 20 years, without interruption, the right is, under the Prescription Act, 1832, deemed absolute. To prevent acquisition of a right of light over his land or from his land, the adjoining owner can, before it has been enjoyed for 19 years and one day, put up on his own land an erection which obstructs the light reaching the opening above referred to, so as to prevent a right of light being acquired to the opening. —ED.]

ANSWERS.

Quantity Surveying.

[ANSWERS TO "QUANTITIES STUDENT," OCTOBER 28.]

SIR,—Quantity surveyors have various methods of denoting their taking off material. The second example is assumed to be (7 plus 36) times, twice times four of the dimensions given which would agree with the book rendering, but it would assist matters if your querist would add a description of the work and the trade under which it appears. Under most systems, if the 7 were a distinct item it would be written *over the* 36.

SURVEYOR.

SIR,—The examples given as taken from the textbook are quite correct. "Quantities Student" is making the mistake of thinking that the "dotted on" figures refer to the whole amount before the measurement, whereas they refer only to the figure immediately previous. I trust the exaggerated example given below and the way of expressing mathematically will make this point clear :—

$$2/1\ .\ 4/3/2\ .\ 2 \mid \begin{matrix} 12-0 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \mid,$$

equals $2 \times (1 + 4) \times 3 \times (2 + 2)$ gives 120×12 ft. $\times$ 3 in.

Treating the second example given in the same way :—

$$7\ .\ 36/2/4 \mid \begin{matrix} 3-0 \\ 4-0 \end{matrix} \mid$$

equals $(7 + 36) \times 2 \times 4$, which gives 344×3 ft. $\times$ 4 ft.

F. W. C. NOTTM.

SIR,—"Quantities Student's" interpretation of the textbook examples is not correct. Taking the last example he quotes, viz., 7.36/2/4/3.0, the 7 is added to the 36 solely

4.0

because it has precisely the same functions as that number, i.e., a unit of each is valued at 2/4/3.0.

4.0

In other words, what is dotted on is actually 7/2/4/3.0, and not merely 7/3.0 as

4.0 4.0

"Quantities Student" would have it.

A practical case would be the measurement of the painting on, say, 36 doors, where the size of one door being 2.6 by 6.6, the dimension for painting both sides would be 2/2.6,

6.6

and for the total number 36/2/2.6.

6.6

If a further 7 were required to be added, the student will see that by his method of calculation he would merely be adding the painting on one side only of the 7 additional doors.

L. W. H.

SIR,—"Quantities Student's" inquiry shows the need for particular care in "dotting on." This is carried out when a dimension or set of dimensions occurs more than once and to save the necessity of repetition. The working of the examples given is as follows :—

1. $\begin{matrix} 7 \\ \dot{7} \end{matrix} \mid 2 \mid \begin{matrix} 12\ .\ 0 \\ .\ 3 \end{matrix} = 7 + 7 = 14 \times 2 = 28 \mid \begin{matrix} 12\ .\ 0 \\ .\ 3 \end{matrix} = \underline{84\ .\ 0}$

2. $\begin{matrix} 7 \\ 3\dot{6} \end{matrix} \mid \begin{matrix} 3\ .\ 0 \\ 4\ .\ 0 \end{matrix} = 7 + 36 = 43 \mid \begin{matrix} 3\ .\ 0 \\ 4\ .\ 0 \end{matrix} = \underline{516\ .\ 0}$

3. $\begin{matrix} 7 \\ 3\dot{6} \end{matrix} \mid 2 \mid 4 \mid \begin{matrix} 3\ .\ 0 \\ 4\ .\ 0 \end{matrix} = 43 \times 2 \times 4 \mid \begin{matrix} 3\ .\ 0 \\ 4\ .\ 0 \end{matrix} = 344 \mid \begin{matrix} 3\ .\ 0 \\ 4\ .\ 0 \end{matrix} = \underline{4128\ .\ 0}$

The dots denote the plus sign and the down stroke the multiplication sign. "Quantities Student" will find that the method is best understood by "taking off" a set of dimensions and "dotting on" a certain additional number afterwards; and checking the figures in the timesing column to ascertain whether the result is the same as counted on the drawings.

B. W. ELLIS, P.A.S.I.

SIR,—I have to thank Mr. W. S. Chapman for his answer to my question on dotting on. I would now like to know if the following example is a case where dotting on can not be resorted to :—

A room has four single light windows :

$$\frac{4/2.0}{4.0} = 32.0$$

Two other rooms are similar, making three in all :

$$\frac{3/4/2.0}{4.0} = 96.0$$

A fourth room has three similar windows. From calculated examples given, it is evidently wrong to dot on three windows, as under :

$$\frac{3.3/4/2.0}{4.0}$$

It is self-evident that the multiplier should be 15, but this statement gives 24.

Should the amount dotted on be $\frac{3}{4}$?

QUANTITIES STUDENT.

Water Softeners.

[ANSWER TO "W. S.," OCTOBER 21.]

SIR,—"W. S." asks for information *re* water softeners, the way in which they work and the name of the filling material used. In the issue of October 28 a contributor, under the pen name "Secret," replies to the effect that the construction and ingredients of water softeners are secret. There is no reason why the construction and material used in a good, satisfactory, reliable water softener should not be divulged. Most of the domestic water softeners operate upon what is known as the base-exchange principle. This is a chemical process whereby calcium and magnesium (hardness forming salts) are replaced by sodium salts, which do not form scum when brought into contact with soap. If the calcium and magnesium salts are completely removed by the softener the result is a completely soft water which cannot deposit scale and which, in other ways, is more beneficial than the hard water from which it was produced. The materials used for carrying out this reaction are known as zeolites—they are usually double silicates of aluminium and sodium. They occur in deposits at isolated spots in the world, and are also produced by artificial methods. Generally speaking, the materials that are produced artificially have a greater efficiency, bulk for bulk, than the natural product. There are, however, certain properties possessed by the natural zeolites which render them particularly suitable for water softening problems of most kinds. The water to be treated passes through a layer of the zeolite substance, which is usually contained in a steel cylinder. The calcium and magnesium salts are left behind in the layer of zeolite and the water issues completely soft. This can be carried on until the material becomes exhausted. When it is exhausted it does not require renewal, but merely requires to be revivified or regenerated. This can be done by passing through the layer of zeolite a solution of common salt, or brine, which washes out the hardness forming substances and leaves the zeolite fresh and ready to carry on its job once more.

I do not know a reputable water softener company which is secretive about the softening material it uses. As for there being a secret about the process, it is known the world over to be one of the simplest and most efficient methods of treating a hard water supply and making it fit for industrial and domestic use.

H. C. GOLDER,
(Electrolux, Ltd.)

A Question of Drains.

[ANSWER TO "X.," NOVEMBER 4.]

SIR,—The permanent condition of an earthenware drain depends entirely upon the foundation of the drain. In a clay district it is almost impossible to prevent slight settlements and movements which disturb the joints of the drains. Settlement is also inevitable on made ground unless concrete is carried down to the firm bottom. A leakage in clay, if not excessive, may generally be viewed with fair equanimity, because the leakage of sewer gas cannot be thrown off in dangerous extent through the impervious soil. The leakage reported by your correspondent does not appear sufficient to endanger health. With regard to the caulked joints of the soil pipe, the defects were probably in existence all along, and have just been discovered, but it may be there has been a stoppage which has held the pipe full, and so put it under a severe water test which no joint could fairly stand.

SEWER.

THE BUILDING TRADE

HINTS ON BUILDING PRACTICE—XX

By J. R. TAYLOR.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

THERE is nothing about the fixing of a lightning conductor to an ordinary building that is beyond the capacity of the builder, provided that the architect is able to specify his requirements clearly. The Royal Engineers recognise this, and it is included in their Schedule of Works and Repairs to Buildings as a service to be performed by their general contractors. This is as it should be, for, after all, the work is quite simple, and, provided that fittings are obtained from manufacturers of standing, there is hardly any point at which a mechanic of average intelligence and skill is at all likely to go wrong.

In populous places it is not considered necessary to fix lightning conductors to any but exceptionally high buildings, such as church steeples or spires, factory chimneys, or the like. This is not because lightning will not in any circumstances strike at or below the general roof levels, for the contrary has frequently happened, but the percentage of such happenings is so small in relation to the number of buildings grouped in towns that the cost of providing conductors for the buildings would be greater than is warranted by the risks.

In country districts the considerations that arise are rather different, and a house on an open site, a tree in a field, or even sheep in pasture, may be struck. Here the question that arises is whether the individual building to be protected is so valuable as to make it worth while to safeguard it against what is, after all, a somewhat remote contingency. It is a question that the owner must, as a rule, decide for himself. In the case of most small houses, the £10 to £15 that a conductor might cost had better, as a rule, be spent on strengthening the chimney tops against gale damage. But it may be of interest to deal shortly with the principal points requiring consideration in fixing conductors.

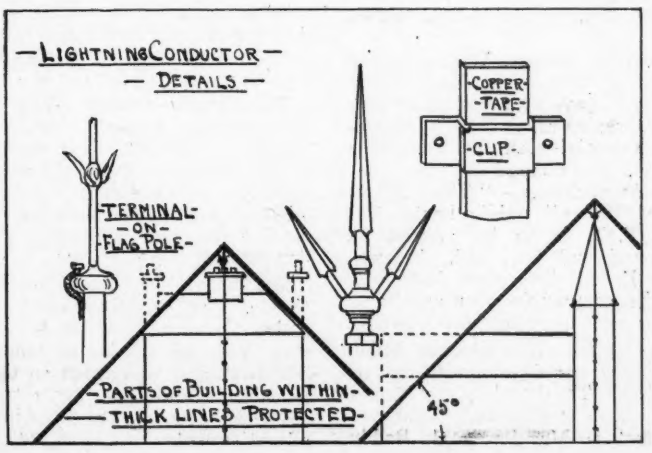
The first question is whether more than one conductor is required in order to obtain sufficient protection. The usual assumption is that for practical purposes a properly installed conductor will protect every part of a building coming within a cone which, if measured at the base, would have a diameter of twice the height from the ground to the top of the terminal of the conductor. This is equivalent to saying that, if we select a point for the conductor, and then take lines from it at an angle of 45 deg., and find that any part of the building is outside those lines, the building would be deemed to be insufficiently protected. Obviously, therefore, if the building covers a good deal of ground and has chimney-stacks widely apart and perhaps springing from the eaves, it would often be found impracticable to protect it with but one terminal, or even one conductor. Yet not infrequently one sees a conductor with a terminal on one gable or chimney, where, in order to comply with this rule, either the one would have to be lifted to a very considerable height, or a number of others would need to be provided.

The Terminal.

Apart from the metal to be used, and its design from the point of view of appearance, one of the first considerations in connection with the upper terminal is that it should be capable of being very securely fixed. It will not usually be easy of access, and as on a good building it may be up for a great number of years, this is clearly a matter of importance. For the same reasons, it must be very substantial and the metal stout enough to be still adequate to requirements after the wasting away that will take place under prolonged exposure. Preferably it should be of copper, and sometimes for good work it may be platinised, gilded or nickel-plated at the points for resistance to oxidisation. The main or top point is sometimes fine-drawn and sometimes blunted; from the point of view of service, a blunt end is probably to be preferred. At about a foot or a little more below the top of the terminal point, it is customary to fix several branch pieces (see sketch). These are commonly called "attractors," though the word is a misnomer, for a lightning conductor does not attract lightning any more than do the sheep in the field. What it does is to provide an easy route for the passage of the electricity to the earth, and electricity will follow the easier path rather than another not so easy though more direct. The real merit of these additional points is that at least one of them is likely to be clean at any given time. Dirt impedes the progress of electricity, and in this sense the points may be said to be attractive because clean, but to use the word in the same sense as we should were we to say a bright light attracts birds and insects is a mistake.

The Copper Tape.

Having provided an efficient upper terminal, the next thing is to provide the lightning with an easy passage to earth. With this object, we provide a rope or tape of copper and connect one end to the terminal and one to the earth. Iron would do if of sufficient diameter, could it be kept in such a condition that it offered a much easier passage than, say, the rain-water or soil pipes, but copper is a much better conductor. As it need not be of any great sectional area, it is easily bent round projections and can be made to lie snug. Generally tape is preferred to rope, as it is thought to last longer. It is usually stocked in ¾ in. by ⅛ in. and 1 in. by ⅛ in., in which sizes it is easy to handle and is reasonably lasting. Contrary to what might be supposed, it is not desirable to insulate it nor to carry it in fastenings that are insulated from contact with the building. External metalwork should, in fact, be connected to the conductor. Bends on the tape should be easy, and clips should not be too tight-fitting to allow for a little expansion and contraction. For the same reason, if a choice of position can be made, the tape should be away from the direct sun rays.



Earthing.

It is of importance to form a good contact with the earth, for if the lightning cannot escape quickly to earth it will break loose and probably do serious damage. In country places an ideal position for the earth terminal may be found in or near to a pond or stream or down a well. Where this is not practicable, special means may have to be adopted, for the earth surrounding the terminal (earthplate) should be moist. To secure continuous suitable conditions on some sites is not easy, especially when consideration has to be given to the fact that thunderstorms of great violence may conclude a period of prolonged drought. The Post Office engineers have to face a similar difficulty in relation to the earthplates that are fixed in connection with telephone sub-stations in rural areas, and the methods they adopt are suggestive. A rain-water drain is connected to a soakaway pit excavated to a depth of about 6 ft. A grid pattern earthplate is fixed edgewise up in the bottom of the pit and is surrounded with broken coke to a depth of 3 ft. The remainder of the pit is then filled in with rubble. Fixed thus, a copper grid pattern plate 3 ft. by 3 ft. would provide a margin of safety, and sometimes a smaller plate is considered to be sufficient. It should not be less than ¼ in. thick, and preferably it should be stouter.

The copper tape connecting the earthplate to the upper terminal should be in one unbroken length, and the makers of standard fittings provide them with stout setscrews for making the connections. Branch points to other terminals may be soldered or may be made with special coupling pieces. What is required is a permanent metal-to-metal contact, made in such a way that it will not be weakened by corrosion or be damaged by galvanic action.

Weather Vanes.

Sometimes, but not very often, the upper terminal of a lightning conductor is so designed that it incorporates a weather vane. This is not considered good practice, nor, if the fixing of a weather vane involves clambering over slates or tiles in order to oil or clean it, is it a very desirable adjunct. A weather vane on a church tower may usually be reached from the lead flat. On most other buildings they should be at the apex of a gable, so that they may be reached from a ladder, and thus be easily kept in good order and act in very light winds. Sometimes one may see as many as four of them on one tower, and each offering contradictory evidence. If a flagpole is of the type which is hinged to a stout oak butt, so that it can be lowered for periodical painting, the top of it is not a bad site for a vane, provided some discretion is used in the design of the figure pointing. A very tall pole close to a house is not beyond consideration for the fixing of a lightning conductor. If such be chosen, the conductor might well be of copper rope and the top terminal of very plain design.

Chain Specification.

The British Standards Institution have issued a British Standard Specification for the quality of pitched or calibrated wrought-iron load chain for hand-operated pulley blocks (B.S.S. No. 465—1932). It may be obtained from the Publications Department, 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, price 2s. 2d. post free.

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

The Editor would be glad to receive information for publication under this heading from architects, builders, or other persons concerned. Items should be received at THE BUILDER *Office not later than Wednesday morning.*

Acton.—SHOPS.—Mr. E. Lotery proposes to develop a site in Old Oak Common-lane, W.3, by erecting about 12 shops with maisonettes above. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son, F.R.I.B.A., 41, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Becontree. — BUILDING. — The L.C.C. has recommended that, subject to the consent of the M.H., a site with a frontage to Heathway, Becontree, be let on building lease to Messrs. Kay Brothers for the erection of shop premises; and another site with a frontage to Heathway, Becontree be let on building lease to the Covered Markets, Ltd., for the erection of shop premises.

Bromley.—STORES.—A site in Widmore-road has been acquired by the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., London-road, Croydon, for departmental stores. Messrs. Bethell and Swannell, 16a, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, are the architects. The contracts have been placed with Messrs. Truett and Steel, Ltd., 71, High-street, Thornton Heath.

Brompton-road. — RECONSTRUCTING. — Messrs. G. E. Wallis and Son, Ltd., Medway House, Old Cavendish-street, W.1, have secured the contract for reconstructing premises in Sloane-street and Brompton-road, S.W., for Barclay's Bank, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Curtis Green & Partners, Pickering-place, S.W.1.

Chelsea. — STADIUM. — A new company, called the Stamford Bridge Stadium, Ltd., has been formed to establish a greyhound racing track at Stamford Bridge, S.W. The directors include Brig.-Gen. Critchley, chairman of the Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd., and Mr. W. J. Cearns, of W. J. Cearns, Ltd., builders, Carpenters-road, Stratford, E.

Chiswick.—FLATS.—The Council have received plans from Mr. George Coles, 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2, for the erection of flats in Wellesley-road and Sutton-lane, W.4. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Deptford.—CONVERSION.—Mr. H. F. Linnett, Avenue-chambers, Southampton-row, W.C.1, has prepared plans for the conversion of property in Wickham-road, into eight flats. No building contract has yet been placed.

Deptford.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. F. Liley and Sons, 331, Sydenham-road, Croydon, have secured the contract for business premises to be erected on the site of 91 and 93, New Cross-road, S.E. Messrs. Paish, Tyler and Crump, 1, Addiscombe-road, Croydon, are the architects.

Ealing. — ALTERATIONS. — Messrs. David Greig, Ltd., 22, Webber-street, S.E.1, are to have alterations made to their premises at Boston-parade, Boston-road. The plans are by Messrs. H. Payne Wyatt, Son and Partner, Bank-chambers, 465, Brixton-road, S.W.9. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Ealing.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. T. Rutter and Son, 266a, Sumner-road, Peckham, S.E.15, are the builders for alterations to the Elite Cinema, Northfields-avenue, W.13, into a "Tote Club."

Edgware.—OFFICES.—The London Co-operative Society, Ltd., 54, Maryland-street, Stratford, E., have under consideration the erection of a block of offices at Station-road. The society's architect and works manager is Mr. A. Hulbert, A.M.I.Struct.E.

Friern Barnet.—HOUSES.—Details concerning the development of Halliwick Manor have been made known. The purchasers are Messrs. Lord and Mellodew, Ltd., of Garden-street, Mumps, Oldham, who propose to build 218 houses and 57 shops. Twenty-two shops will front Woodhouse-road up to the "Triumph" public-house. It is hoped that a cinema will be erected on a portion of the ground occupied by Halliwick Manor. Two hundred and eighteen semi-detached houses with two or three bedrooms will be built behind the shops. Five roads are to be constructed. The purchasers' London office is at 312, Ripple-road, Barking.

Greenwich.—ADDITIONS.—Messrs. W. Mills and Sons, Ltd., New Offices, Woolwich-road, S.E.10, have applied to the L.C.C. for consent to additional cubicle extent at Rodney Foundry, Deptford-green, Greenwich.

Harringay.—DANCE HALL.—The Salon Bal, Salisbury Promenade, Green-lanes, N.8, recently burnt down, is to be rebuilt for the Market Estates, Ltd., to plans by Messrs. Henry F. Webb and Ash, 18, Baker-street, W.1, architects. It is learnt that the work will not be put out to tender.

Hendon.—CHURCH.—A site has been acquired for a new Methodist church. An architect has not yet been appointed for the building. Arrangements are in the hands of the Rev. E. P. Raithby, 158, Station-road, N.W.4.

Hendon.—EXTENSIONS.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. A. O. Knight, surveyor to the U.D.C, for extensions to the isolation hospital, Goldsmith-avenue, N.W. The quantity surveyors are Messrs. L. A. Francis and Sons, Vernon House, Sicilian-avenue, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Messrs. Haymills, Ltd., builders, 1, Grand-parade, Wembley Park, have tendered and been recommended for the work.

Highgate.—LABORATORY.—A new operating theatre, X-ray department, and pathological laboratory is recommended at St. Mary Hospital, Highgate Hill, N.19, by the L.C.C. The work is estimated to cost £12,775.

Hornchurch.—CHURCH.—Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son and Fairweather, 12, Carteret-street, Westminster, S.W.1, are the architects for the new church of the Holy Cross. The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Elliman and Son, Ltd., 102, Bromley-road, Beckenham.

Hounslow. — PREMISES. — Messrs. F. J. Fisher and Sons, 35, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1, have prepared plans for Messrs. Brandon's, brewers, 66, High-street, S.W.15, for new licensed premises to be called the "Hussar." The site is in Staines-road and Barrack-road. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Ilford.—BUILDING.—The Ilford and Barking Joint Drainage Board are about to place a contract with Messrs. Howard Farrow, Ltd., 1, Russell-parade, N.W.11, for a new building to house drainage plant. The consulting engineers are Messrs. W. H. Radford and Son, Albion-chambers, King-street, Nottingham.

Kensington.—EXTENSIONS. — The Olympia, Ltd., 55-56, Pall Mall, S.W.1, is to issue shares in order to provide funds for the purchase of 1-23, Kensington-crescent, and other adjoining properties in close proximity to Olympia. These are required in connection with the large scheme of extension which is under consideration.

Kingston.—HALL.—Mr. E. B. Musman, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Carteret-street, Westminster, S.W.1, is the architect for extensions to the café, and also for a new dance-hall at the "Ace of Spades" hotel, Kingston By-pass-road. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. Cox & Sons, Bridge-road Works, Maidenhead.

Leyton.—FACTORY.—Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert and Partners, 29, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7, have prepared plans for a new factory in Overton-road, E.10. Messrs. Chessums, Ltd., Imperial-works, Portland-road, Tottenham, N.15, have secured the contract.

Newington.—ALTERATIONS.—"The Prince and Princess of Wales" public house, 109, Kinglake-road, S.E., is to be altered for Messrs. Whitbread and Co., Ltd., brewers, Chiswell-street, E.C.1. The plans have been prepared by the company's own architects. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Northwood.—HOUSES.—The Grange Estate has been purchased for development by the erection of houses. The builders are Messrs. W. A. Telling, Ltd., of Eastcote, Middlesex, and the architect is Mr. Percy C. Boddy, F.R.I.B.A., 19/21, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Paddington.—ADDITIONS.—The L.C.C. has approved plans for additional accommodation for out-patients at Paddington Hospital, Harrow-road, W.9, costing £9,880.

Poplar.—ADDITIONS.—Mr. A. E. Sewell, 91, Brick-lane, E.1, is the architect for additions to the "Tenterden Arms" public-house, 224, Devons-road, E.3.

Purley.—STORES.—Mr. H. Hemmings, of Nutfield-road, Purley, is the builder for new stores, etc., at the Gasworks for the Croydon Gas Company, Katherine-street, Croydon. The plans have been prepared by the Gas Company's own architectural department.

Southgate.—HALL.—Funds are being raised for the erection of a large hall and church house in the High-street, in connection with Christ Church. The building will cost about £7,000. The architects are Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son and Allardyce, Clock House-chambers, Barking. No contracts have been placed yet.

Teddington.—FLATS.—A scheme is being prepared for the conversion of the old Cottage Hospital into self-contained flats. Arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Hobday & Sons, Railway Bridge, Teddington.

Tottenham. — SCHOOL. — The Rev. C. Sowerby, 729, High-road, Tottenham, N.17, has notified the U.D.C. of his intention to erect a new R.C. school for 300 scholars on the White-lane estate. This scheme is in its early stage, and it will be at least a year before work is started.

Victoria Docks. — REBUILDING. — The Mission to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, W.C., are to rebuild their Institute in Victoria Dock-road, E. The cost is estimated at about £35,000. Plans are to be prepared by Messrs. Petch and Fermand, 8, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1. This scheme is in an early stage.

Victoria Docks.—VIADUCT.—Mr. A. J. Elvin, demolition contractor, Exhibition-grounds, Wembley, has secured the contract for the whole of the demolition work contained in Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co.'s contract for the 3½ miles long viaduct which will connect Barking-road with Victoria Docks. This contract involves the demolition of over 100 houses and shops, in addition to blocks of tenements, etc.

Walthamstow. — HOSPITAL. — Mr. W. Stewart, F.R.I.B.A., 4, Aldgate, E.C.3, has prepared plans for extensions to the Connaught Hospital, Orford-road, E.17. No building contracts have yet been placed.

Walworth.—REBUILDING. — The "Queen Anne" public-house, 126, South-street, S.E., is to be rebuilt for Messrs. Courage and Co., Ltd., Horsleydown, S.E. No building contracts have yet been placed. Plans have been prepared by the company's architectural department.

Willesden.—HOUSES.—Tenders are being invited by the U.D.C. for the erection of 82 flats and 10 houses at Eves Field, North Circular-road, Brentford estate, and eight flats at Pounds-lane, junction of Bertie-road. Mr. F. Wilkinson, Council Offices, has prepared the plans.

Wimbledon.—HALL.—Mr. J. S. Thomson, A.R.I.B.A., of Wimbledon, is to be the architect in connection with the erection of the proposed new hall for Christ Church.

Wimbledon.—STORES.—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Powis-street, Woolwich, S.E.18, are to have new premises on Marlow site, from plans by Mr. S. W. Ackroyd, of Commonwealth-buildings, Woolwich, S.E.18. The building work will be carried out by the Society's own building department.

Woolwich.—HOUSES.—The B.C. recommend that, subject to the approval of the M. of H. and to the sanction of the L.C.C. to the necessary loan, 59 blocks of houses, comprising 388 dwellings, be erected on the Middle Park Housing Estate, at an estimated cost of £120,640. Tenders are to be invited by public advertisement

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1932.

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Masons.	Brick-layers.	Car-penters Joiners.	Plas-terers.	Slaters.	Plum-bers.	Pain-ters.	Lab-ourers.
Aberdare	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Accrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aldershot	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Alfreton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Alnwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Altrincham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ashford (Kent)	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ashington	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Ashton-under-Lyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Aylsham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Banbury	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Barnsley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barnstaple	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Barrow-in-Furness	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Barry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Basingstoke	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bath	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bedford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Berwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bexhill	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Birkenhead	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Birmingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bishop Auckland	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Blackburn	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Blackpool	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bognor Regis	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Bolton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bournemouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bradford	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Braintree	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Brentwood	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bridgwater	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Bridlington	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Brighton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Bristol	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bromsgrove	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Bromyard	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Bungay	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Burnley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Burton-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Buxton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Cambridge	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Canterbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Cardiff	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Carlisle	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chatham	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Chelmsford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Cheltenham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Chester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chesterfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Chorley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cirencester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Clacton	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Colchester	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Coventry	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Cranbrook	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Crewe	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Cromer	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Darlington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Deal	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Denbigh	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Derby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Devizes	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Dewsbury	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Doncaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Dorchester	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Dorking	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Dovercourt	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Driffield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Droitwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Dudley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Durham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Eastbourne	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
E.Glam.(Mon. Val.)	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Ely	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Exeter	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Exmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Fakenham	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Felixstowe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Folkestone	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Frome	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Glossop	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Gloucester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/4	1/0½
Godalming	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Goole	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Gosport	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Grantham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Gt. Yarmouth	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Grimsby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Guildford	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Halifax	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harpenden	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Harrogate	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hartlepools	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Harwich	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Hastings	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Hatfield	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hednesford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Hereford	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3	1/0
Herne Bay	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Hertford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Hitchin	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Hoddesdon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Holt	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Huddersfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hull	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Hunstanton	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Huntingdon	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Isle of Wight	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Ipswich	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Keighley	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Kettering	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kidderminster	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Kings Lynn	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Lancaster	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leamington Spa	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Leeds	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leicester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Leighton Buzzard	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Lichfield	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Lincoln	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Littlehampton	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Liverpool	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/8½	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	1/2½
Llandudno	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Llanelly	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
London—								
12 m. radius	1/7½	1/7½	1/7½	*	1/7½	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½
12-15 m. radius	1/7	1/7	1/7	*	1/7	1/7	1/6	1/2½
Loughborough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Lowestoft	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Luton	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Macclesfield	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Maidstone	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Malvern	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Manchester	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Mansfield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Margate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Market Harborough	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Matlock	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Melton Constable	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Melton Mowbray	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Merthyr Tydfil	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Middlesbrough	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newark	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Newbury	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
New Forest	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Newmarket	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Newport, Mon.	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Northampton	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Norwich	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Nottingham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Nuneaton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oakham	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Oldham	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Oxford	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Paignton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Peterborough	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Plymouth	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/5	1/1½
Pontypridd	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Portsmouth	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Preston	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Ramsgate	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Reading	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Redcar	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Redditch	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Reigate	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Retford	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Ripon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Rochdale	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Rochester	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Rugby	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Saffron Walden	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
St. Albans	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
St. Helens	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Sawbridgeworth	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/0
Saxmundham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
Scarborough	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1 5½	1/5½	1/1½
Sevenoaks	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1,4	1/4	1/-
Sheffield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Shrewsbury	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Sittingbourne	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Southampton	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southend-on-Sea	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Southport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
South Shields	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stevenage	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Stockport	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stockton-on-Tees	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stoke-on-Trent	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Stourbridge	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Stourport	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Stowmarket	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Stratford-on-Avon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Stroud	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3½	1/-
Sunderland	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Swaffham	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Swansea	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Swindon	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Tamworth	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Taunton	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Thetford	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Torquay	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Totnes	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/3½	1/-
Trowbridge	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Tunbridge Wells	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Uttoxeter	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/-
Wakefield	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsall	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Walsden	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Warminster	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	11
Warrington	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Warwick	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wells (Norfolk)	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	10½
Welwyn Gar. City	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
West Bromwich	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Weston-super-Mare	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Weymouth	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/2	11½
Whitby	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Wigan	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Winchester	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	1/3½	11½
Windsor	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wisbech	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Wolverhampton	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½
Woodbridge	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	1/2½	11
Worcester	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/5	1/0½
Worksop	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Worthing	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3	11½
Wrexham	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/5½	1/1½
Wycombe	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/4½	1/0½
Wymondham	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	10½
York	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/1½

*The rate recognised by the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, as and from the 1st June, 1932, is 1/9 per hour.

For Building Trade wages in Scotland, see page 835.

CONTRACTS, COMPETITIONS, &c.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in, the name and address at the end is the person from whom or place where quantities, forms of tender, etc., may be obtained.

Following is a list of abbreviations:—Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer, C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, etc.

NOVEMBER 16.

Clones.—Houses.—118 two-story dwelling houses on Council's site at Church-hill, for U.D.C. F. Gibney, architect and civil engineer, 16, Westmoreland-st., Dublin, C.4. Dep. £5 5s.

Coulsdon and Purley.—Fencing.—Approximately 350 yds. lin. close boarded fencing, 6 ft. 6 in. high, and entrance gates at refuse disposal plant, Kenley, for U.D.C. Gilbert A. Ballard, E. and S.

Dolwyddelan.—Schools.—Schools at Dolwyddelan and Dolgarrog, for Caernarvonshire C.C. W. L. Jones, County Architect, County Offices, Caernarvon. Dep. £2 2s.

Dublin.—Dwellings.—48 flat dwellings at Greek-st. and Mary's-lane, for Corporation. G. J. Sherlock, city manager, Housing and Supplies Section, Exchange-buildings, Lord Edward-st. Dep. £5 5s.

Kingston-upon-Hull. — Painting.— Internal of Craven-st. senior mixed school, for E.C. Surveyor, Dock Office-chams., New Cross-st.

Liverpool.—Dwellings.—28 dwellings fronting Elden-st., for T.C. Director of Housing. Dep. £2 2s.

Liverpool.—Houses.—155 non-parlour houses on portion 2 and 179 non-parlour houses on portion 3 of Huyton Farm estate, for T.C. Director of Housing. Dep. £1 1s.

London.—Heating.—Accelerated low-pressure hot-water heating at Telephone Exchange, Euston, N.W., for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles-st., S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Monaghan.—Building.—42 houses, comprised of 21 one-story and 21 two-story houses, for U.D.C. Frank Gibney, A.I.A.A., A.F.A.S., architect and civil engineer, 16, Westmoreland-st., Dublin.

Parkhurst.—Pavilion.—Maternity pavilion at Poor Law Institution, Parkhurst, for Isle of Wight C.C. S. R. Cocks, C.S., 5, St. Thomas-st., Ryde.

Ramsgate.—Painting.—External painting, etc., at Board's Hospital, on Margate-rd., Ramsgate, for Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board. F. M. Shea, architect, 19, Cecil-sq., Margate. Dep. £1 1s.

***Southampton.** — Houses. — On the Coxford housing site, for the Corporation. Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Offices. Dep. £3 3s.

Sunderland.—Painting.—Various institutions, etc., for E.C. Education Offices, 15, John-st.

NOVEMBER 17.

Folkestone.—Houses.—On the Hill-rd. Housing Estate. Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office. Dep. £2 2s.

Glasgow.—Housing.—132 houses in Balmore-rd. extension scheme, for Corporation. D. Stenhouse, T.C.

Liverpool.—School.—Elementary school building at Grandison-rd., Walton-Clubmoor, for T.C. Land Steward and Surveyor (Architectural Dept.). Dep. £2 2s.

Maidstone.—Redecoration.—Interior redecoration of Council houses, for Corporation. B.S., Palace-av.

Portsmouth. — Building. — Operating theatre at infectious diseases hospital, Milton, for T.C. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Rochdale.—Decoration.—Internal decoration of "A" and "G" blocks at Birch Hill Hospital, for Corporation. B. S

Rochdale.—Classrooms.—Additional classrooms at Fleece-st. school, for Corporation. B. S.

Salford.—Building.—Workmen's lavatory at electricity works, Frederick-rd., for T.C. City Electrical Engineer, Electricity Dept., Frederick-rd.

Wadsley.—Wiring.—In connection with installation of electric lighting in female dining hall, etc., at Wadsley Mental Hospital, near Sheffield, for West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. W. E. H. Burton, architect and engineer, West Riding Mental Hospital Board Office, Wakefield. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 18.

Ashford.—Houses.—50 non-parlour type, at Hampden estate, for U.D.C. A. F. Webster, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Cardiff.—Schools.—Elementary schools (*a*) in Cambria-rd., Ely, and (*b*) in Rhydypenau-rd., Llanishen, for T.C. Architect to Education Committee, G. H. Whitaker, City Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

Carlisle.—Painting.—External painting, etc., of entrance block and main building of Fusehill House, for City of Carlisle Public Assistance Committee. F. G. Webster, Town Clerk.

Llanelly.—Vestry.—New vestry, etc., at Adulam Chapel, Felinfoel, near Llanelly, for Trustees J. & B. E. Evans L. and A.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors, 42, Stepney-st., Llanelly. Dep. £2 2s.

Londonderry.—Customs examination station at Strand-rd., for Ministry of Finance, Government of Northern Ireland. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 13, Ormean-av., Belfast.

Maidenhead. Berks.—Garages.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Wolverhampton, Staffs.—Garages.—For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 19.

Brownhills.—Houses.—26, on sites, for U.D.C. N. Waine, clerk.

Dore.—Repairs.—To two cottages at Barrow Common, Kingstone, for R.D.C. F. Craze, clerk.

Leamington Spa.—Cottages.—12 non-parlour type cottages, Shrubland Hall estate and Rushmore Farm estate, for T.C. J. Sutcliffe, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Reading.—Room.—Nurses' rest room at Battle Hospital, for C.B. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Seaham Harbour.—School.—New Council school to accommodate 388 scholars, for Durham County E.C. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Sutherland.—Houses.—14 3-apartment houses contained in 7 blocks at: Bettyhill, site in school garden, 1 block; Durness, site adjoining D. White, jr.'s Croft, 1 block; Lairg, site adjoining present housing scheme, 1 block; Melvich, site in school garden, 2 blocks; Scourie, site adjoining J. MacLeod's Croft, 2 blocks, for C.C. E. W. Brannen, M.R. San. I., architect, Dornoch. Dep £1 1s.

Tadcaster.—Repairs.—Repairs and renewals of electric lighting at Garforth Isolation Hospital, for R.D.C. H. W. Boardman, E. and S.

NOVEMBER 21.

Alfreton.—Houses.—28 houses, non-parlour type, at Newlands-rd, Riddings, for U.D.C. S. Dep. £5 5s.

Bangor.—Houses.—26, on Maes-y-llan housing scheme and 30 or more houses on Penybryn housing scheme, for T.C. B. Price Davies, City Architect. Dep. £3 3s.

Biggleswade.—Wiring.—For electricity 30 Council houses at Shefford Hardwicke, for R.D.C. J. Owen Jones, S., 192, Drove-rd.

Blackpool.—School.—Junior school at Norbreck, for Corporation. F. Wood, B.S. Dep. £2.

Docking.—Houses.—36, for R.D.C. H. East, Housing Architect to Council, "Fairlight," Poplar-av., Heacham, King's Lynn. Dep. £2 2s.

Londonderry. — Additions. — Also alterations to Apprentice Boys' Memorial Hall. Robinson & Davidson, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architects, Richmond-st. Dep. £3 3s.

North Walsham.—Houses.—Extension to pump house at North Walsham Water Works, for U.D.C. J. C. Melliss & Co., engineers, 16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.3. Dep. £2 2s.

***Orsett.**—Alterations.—For the Essex C.C. County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. (to the County Accountant).

Portsmouth. — Factory. — Steel-framed factory building at Portsmouth Aerodrome, for T.C. R. J. Jenkins, City E. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 22.

Auchterarder.—Housing.—(a) hostel block of 8 one-apartment houses, (b) block of 4 two-apartment houses, and (c) block of 4 three-apartment houses at Rosie-place, for T.C. Stewart & Paterson, architects, 16, Blythswood-sq., Glasgow, C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

Fermoy.—Housing.—Erection and completion at Richmond Hill (otherwise Walker's Hill), Fermoy, of 41 workmen's dwellings, construction of road, water services, sewers, and manholes, for U.D.C. D. J. Buckley, 1, Elmvale, Mallow, Architect to Council.

***London, N.W.**—Houses and Flats.—For the Willesden U.D.C. Clerk, Town Hall, Dyne-rd., Kilburn, N.W.6. Dep. £1 1s.

***Newport, I.O.W.**—Alterations.—At the Post Office, for H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Truro. — Residence. — Also garage at Higher Moresk-rd. A. J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Truro.

NOVEMBER 23.

Birkenhead.—Painting.—Interiors of messroom and lavatories, main tramway sheds and adjoining workshops and stores, and Nos. 1 and 2 motor-bus garages, and part exterior of tramway sheds at Tramway and Motor Depot, Laird-st., for Corporation. R. W. Johnston, B.E. and S.

***Eastbourne.** — Houses. — For the Corporation. Borough Engineer's Office, Town Hall. Dep. £1 1s.

Huddersfield.—Alterations, etc.—Also additions at Moorfield, Crosland Moor; and public convenience in Park-rd. West, Crosland Moor, for Corporation. B.E., 1, Peel-st.

Liverpool.—Railing.—293 lin. yds. wrought-iron railing and two pairs of gates, for Corporation. City E.

Manchester.—Houses.—On Wythenshawe estate. Chairman, Housing Committee, Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s. (to City Treasurer).

Stevenage.—Houses. — Ellis-av. Clerk, Council Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

Southampton. — Alterations. — For H.M.O.W. Contracts Branch, King Charles-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 24.

Isle of Wight.—Additions.—Alterations and additions to two dwellings at St. Catherine's Lighthouse, for Corporation of Trinity House. Secretary, Trinity House, Tower-hill, London, E.C.3

Nottingham.—Station.—Sewage pumping station off Trent-lane, Sneinton, for T.C. T. Wallis Gordon, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

NOVEMBER 25.

Birmingham.—Repairs.—General repairs, pointing work, etc., at Mosley-rd. fire station, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, M.Inst.C.E., City E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Harrogate.—Conversion.—Of premises, Albert-st., into fire station, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E. and S.

Harrogate.—Painting.—Interior of Art School, Haywra-cres.; Skipton-rd. swimming baths; interior Bilton Endowed school; Meteorological Observatory, Harlow Moor; and various lavatories, for T.C. C. E. Rivers, B.E. and S.

***Newport, Mon.**—New School.—Director of Education, Education Offices. Dep. £3 3s.

Reading.—Building.—Public sanitary convenience on land at junction of Caversham-rd. and Friar-st., for C.B. B.S.

NOVEMBER 26.

Hartshorne.—Houses.—50 non-parlour houses, for Hartshorne and Seals R.D.C. Goddard & Wain, architects, Station-chambs., High-st., Coalville. Dep. £2 2s.

Monmouth.—Houses.—22, at Wyesham, for T.C. B.S., 3, St. James's-st. Dep. £2 2s.

***West Malling.**—Pavilions, etc.—For the Kent C.C. County Architect, Springfield-Maidstone. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 28.

***Southampton.**—Houses.—On Coxford housing site, for C.B. Dep. £3 3s. T.C., Civic Centre, Southampton.

DECEMBER 1.

Canvey Island.—Cafe.—Cafe and shelter combined on the Labworth recreation ground, for U.D.C. H. H. L. Harrison, clerk.

Dagenham.—Fencing.—43 yds. lin. of palisade fencing 3 ft. high, 16 yds. lin. of palisade fencing 2 ft. 6 in. high, posts, gates and incidental work, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

DECEMBER 3.

Evesham. — Houses.—36, for R.D.C. R. J. Atkinson, architect and surveyor, 64, Port-st. Dep. £2.

DECEMBER 5.

***Neath.**—Houses.—For the R.D.C. Clerk, 8, New-st. Dep. £2 2s.

DECEMBER 6.

Stourport.—Houses.—40 or 80 houses, together with construction of roads, sewers and water mains, at Tan-lane, for U.D.C. L. H. Poole, S., 58, Mitton-st. Dep. £2 2s.

DECEMBER 20.

Cairo.—Station.—Erection and equipment of an electric power station for the town of Faqus, for Ministry of the Interior, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., London, S.W.1. (Ref. A.X. 11550.)

NO DATE.

Aberystwyth.—Pavilion.—Municipal pavilion and palm court, etc., on Waterloo site, Marine-ter., for T.C. B.S. Dep. £5 5s.

***Bristol.**—Building.—New cinema, for Avenue Cinema Co., Ltd., 10, Windsor-pl., Cardiff. Dep. £3 3s.

Brynmawr. — Reconstruction.—Reconstruction of roofs at Brynmawr Council schools, for Breconshire E.C. H. C. W. Strickland, County Architect, Watton Offices, Brecon.

Culmstock.—House.—In village of Culmstock. E. J. Baker, architect, Uffculme.

Doncaster.—Adaptation.—Of premises formerly used for Holmes school, as school of art, for E.C. F. A. Hickson, architect, Hallcroft-chambs., Hall Gate. Dep. £2 2s.

Goole.—Showroom.—Gas showroom, for U.D.C. J. H. Castle, Town S.

Horbury.—Houses.—28 Council houses, for U.D.C. W. Sugars, E. and S.

Huddersfield.—Alterations.—To existing shop premises into butcher's shop, Somerset-rd., Huddersfield, for H. Bilcliff & Sons. J. Ainley, architect, 25, Market-st.

Leeds.—Building.—Showrooms, workshop, etc., in Regent-st., for Central Garage, Ltd. W. A. Ross & Son, L.R.I.B.A., architects, Eldon-chams., 75a, Manningham-lane, Bradford.

Perth.—Offices.—Alterations to offices, York-pl., for C.C. T. B. Marshall, County Clerk, County-bldgs., Perth.

Stoke-on-Trent. — Sub-station. — Electricity sub-station in Dimsdale-parade, Wolstanton, for Corporation. Cotton, Son & Hulme, architects, Piccadilly, Tunstall. Dep. £2.

MATERIALS, etc.

NOVEMBER 16.

Dublin.—Builder's Materials.—For Dublin Port and Docks Board. E. H. Bailey, secretary, Port and Docks Office, Westmoreland-st., Dublin.

NOVEMBER 17.

Dublin.—Builder's materials, etc.—For Great Northern Railway (Ireland). F. C. Wallace, secretary, Amiens-st. Station.

NOVEMBER 19.

Kesteven.—Road Materials.—For C.C. W. B. Purser, C.S., Sleaford.

West Riding.—Road Materials.—For C.C. West Riding Surveyor, County Hall, Wakefield.

NOVEMBER 21.

Gloucestershire.—Gravel, etc.—For C.C. C.S., Shire Hall, Gloucester.

Gloucestershire. — Road Materials. — For C.C. C.S., Gloucester.

NOVEMBER 22.

Felling.—Builder's Materials, etc.—For U.D.C W. P. Parkin, clerk.

NOVEMBER 23.

Buxton.—Building Materials.—For T.C. F. Langley, B.E.

Dublin.—Builder's materials.—For Great Southern Railway Co. H. S. Coe, secretary, Kingsbridge Station.

NOVEMBER 25.

Warwickshire.—Road Materials.—For C.C. D. H. Brown, C.S.

NOVEMBER 26.

Exmouth.—Mains.—170 tons of 10-in. and 9-in. spigot and socket water mains and specials, for U.D.C. S. Hutton, E. and S.

NOVEMBER 28.

Belfast.—Castings.—Iron castings, etc., for Harbour Commissioners. M. J. Watkins, general manager and secretary, Harbour Office.

Leicester.—Building Materials.—For T.C. A. T. Gooseman, City E. and S.

NOVEMBER 29.

India.—Wire.—Supply of galvanised iron and steel wire, for India Stores Department. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. G.X. 11965.)

NOVEMBER 30.

East Sussex.—Road Materials, etc.—For C.C. H. E. Lunn, C.S., Lewes.

Formby.—Granite, etc.—For U.D.C. E. and S

DECEMBER 3.

Northern Rhodesia.—Pipes.—18,400 lin. ft. of 10-in. nominal dia. steel tubes for rising main, 2,120 lin. ft. of 10-in. nominal dia. steel tubes and 153 lin. ft. of 12-in. nominal dia. steel tubes, together with cast-iron special pipes, sluice valves, etc., for Municipality of Livingstone. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. G.X. 11962.)

DECEMBER 12.

Sheerness.—Building Materials.—For U.D.C. W. P. Puddicombe, E. and S.

DECEMBER 19.

Gainsborough.—Road Materials.—For R.D.C. E. Donelly, S., 17, Morley-st.

NO DATE.

Buckhurst Hill.—Road Materials.—For U.D.C. Clerk.

Salford.—Sanitary Goods.—For workmen's lavatory and messroom at Electricity Works, Frederick rd., for T.C. T.C.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

NOVEMBER 16.

Fife.—Reconstruction.—Reinforced concrete bridge and approaches, fencing and other relative works at Stravithie Mill on St. Andrews-Anstruther-rd., for C.C. C. M. Dawson, District Road Surveyor, 90, South-st., St. Andrews.

NOVEMBER 17.

Norwich.—Girders.—12 compound girders, 18 in. by 20 in., each 40 ft. in length, also four riveted angle frames from sections 4 in. by 3 in. to 1½ in. by 1½ in., for T.C. City E.

NOVEMBER 22.

Uxbridge.—Improvements.—New bridge to take place of existing structure carrying Moorhall-rd. over River Colne, together with necessary road works in approaches and river works, for U.D.C. E. E. T. Bolton, S., 263, High-st., Uxbridge. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 23.

Frimley and Camberley.—Main.—Laying of a 9-in. sewer rising main and air main, and erection of an ejector chamber and compressor house, etc., in Old Green-lane, Camberley, for U.D.C. Richard H. Porteous, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Skipton.—Sewerage.—Detritus tanks, storm water tanks, humus tanks, etc., at Embsay sewage works, also supplying and laying 1,130 yds. of 9-in. sewer, together with necessary manholes, etc., at Bridge End, Grassington, for R.D.C. A. Rodwell, E. Dep. £2 2s. each.

NOVEMBER 24.

Sherborne.—Water Supply.—At Holwell and Bishop's Caundle, for R.D.C. Aubrey J. Allen, F.S.I., E., Half Moon-st., Sherborne. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 28.

Belfast.—Shed.—Steel shed and collateral works on west side of Dufferin-rd., for Harbour Commissioners. T. S. Gilbert, consulting engineer.

NOVEMBER 30.

Iraq.—Improvements.—Excavation of three channels, together with three concrete control regulators and other subsidiary works, in vicinity of the town of Ramadi and the River Euphrates, for Ministry of Economics and Communications of Government of Iraq. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell & Vaughan-Lee, consulting engineers to Government of Iraq, 9, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1.

DECEMBER 1.

Latvia.—Water Supply.—Extension of the Riga Municipal water works and water supply plant, for T.C. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. G. 11969.)

DECEMBER 3.

Northern Rhodesia.—Tanks.—3 steel water tanks, for Municipality of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. G.X. 11963.)

DECEMBER 5.

India.—Reconstruction.—Of Nerbudda bridge at Broach, Bombay Presidency, India, for Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. S. G. S. Young, secretary, White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

Johannesburg.—Steelwork.—Structural steelwork for cargo shed, Turning Basin, East London, for South African Railways and Harbours Board. Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-st., S.W.1. (Ref. G.X.11918.)

South Africa.—Steelwork.—Supply of structural steelwork for cargo shed, Turning Basin, East London, for South African Railways and Harbours Board. Department of Overseas Trade, S.W.1 (Ref. G.X. 11918).

Swindon.—Reservoir.—Concrete reservoir, for T.C. Dr. Herbert Lapworth, E., 25, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

DECEMBER 7.

Middlesex.—Sewerage.—For Chiswick low level sewer, upper section, contract S.14, for C.C. Dodd & Watson, engineers, 3, Central-bldgs., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5 5s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

NOVEMBER 16.

Luton.—Sewer.—Laying a 27-in. concrete tube storm water sewer in Vauxhall-rd., from River Lea to Vauxhall Motor Works, length approximately 382 yds., together with manholes, etc., complete, for T.C. J. W. Tomlinson B.E. and S., 12, Upper George-st. Dep. £1 1s

Sevenoaks.—Sewer.—400 ft. of 6 in. stoneware sewer and two manholes from existing terminal in Power Mill-lane, Leigh, for R.D.C. Sanitary Surveyor.

***Southampton.**—Roads and Sewers.—On the Coxford housing site, for the Corporation. Town Clerk, Municipal Offices. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 17.

Wembley.—Making-up.—Of Vivian-av. (part 2), approximate length 835 yds.; Lancelot-rd. (part 3), approximate length 50 yds., for U.D.C. C. R. W. Chapman, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s. each.

NOVEMBER 18.

Wallingford.—Main.—Approximately 674 yds. of 3-in. cast-iron water main, extending from proposed pumping station in Honey-lane, Cholsey, to point in Cholsey-Didcot-rd., for R.D.C. Fiddian & Deeley, engineers, 13, Church-st., Stourbridge. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 19.

Newton Abbot.—Kerbing.—In Church-rd., for U.D.C. C. D. White, S.

Thurcroft.—Asphalting.—Playgrounds at Thurcroft Council School, for West Riding C.C. A. Rayner, 151, Cross Hill, Ecclesfield, Sheffield.

NOVEMBER 21.

Acton.—Sewer.—30 in. dia. sewer, approximately 190 yds. in length, for T.C. W. G. Cross, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Hendon.—Road.—Kerbing, channelling, road widening, surface water drainage, paving and other works in connection with Hall-lane, Hale-lane and Claremont-rd., for U.D.C. A. O. Knight, E. and S. Dep. £5.

Hull.—Repaving.—Improvement works, back road at rear of 8-14, Riversdale and adjoining 1 and 14, Riversdale, and 10 and 13, Dene-st., New Bridge-rd., for T.C. H. Hamer, City E.

Knaresborough.—Streets.—Laying of new sewer and reconstruction of section of Kirkgate, and making-up of King James-rd., for U.D.C. R. R. Allan, E. and S. Dep. £2 each.

Ruislip Northwood.—Widening.—Also reconstruction of Hill-lane, Ruislip, for U.D.C. E. and S. Dep. £3 3s.

Willesden.—Improvements.—Of Dawson-rd., Meredith-av., Tracey-av., Dicey-av., for U.D.C. F. Wilkinson, E.

NOVEMBER 22.

Prestwich.—Making-up.—Of Heywood-rd., from Rectory-lane to Orange Hill Railway Bridge, for U.D.C. H. T. Ainsworth, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 23.

Birmingham.—Sewers.—Construction of about 1,110 yds. of brick and concrete and stoneware pipe sewers, together with incidental works, in Grange-rd., Erdington, and private lands adjoining, for T.C. H. H. Humphries, City E. and S. Dep. £2.

Brentford and Chiswick.—Reconstruction.—In asphalt on reinforced concrete of major portion of carriageway in Hartington-rd., and part of carriageway in Grove Park-rd., Chiswick, for T.C. L. A. Cooper, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 24.

Luton.—Sewers.—Sewers, relaying and new kerbs and channels, flagging footpaths and surfacing carriageways, etc., in The Meads, Broad Mead, High Mead, Felix-ave., Beresford-rd., for T.C. B.E. Dep £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 26.

Bexley.—Making-up.—Of St. John's-rd., Welling, St. Michael's-rd., Welling, Danson-lane (part of), Welling, for U.D.C. G. A. Joy, S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 30.

Carshalton.—Making-up.—Of Dale Park-ave., for U.D.C. Reginald S. Davey, E. and S. Dep. £2.

Welwyn.—Main.—700 yds. of 3 in. cast-iron water main in Cannonsfield-rd., for R.D.C. C. B. Borthwick, S. Dep. £1 1s.

Ystradgynlais.—Surfacing.—Of playground at Yniscedwyn Council school, Ystradgynlais, for Breconshire C.C. H. C. W. Strickland, County Architect, Watton Offices, Brecon.

DECEMBER 5.

London.—Sewer.—Southern high level sewer No. 2, Plumstead branch sewer, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, (C) Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £10.

London.—Sewer.—Fleet storm relief sewer, Pentonville-rd. branch extension, for L.C.C. Chief Engineer, (C) Old County Hall, Spring-gdns., S.W.1. Dep. £5.

NO DATE.

Near Leeds.—Sewering.—Sewering, curbing and forming required in lay-out of Merton-av., Farsley near Leeds. Fred Mitchell & Sons, architects and surveyors, 9, Upper Fountaine-st., Albion-st., Leeds

Public Appointments

NOVEMBER 23.

***Chiswick, W.4.**—Assistant Building Inspector. Town Clerk, Town Hall.

DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK

LECTURING at Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton-avenue recently, Mr. H. H. Clay, F.R.San.I., F.I.S.E., said, in present practice, drains were divided into four sections. First was the soil drain from soil fitments; next the waste-water drain from sinks and ablution fitments; third were rainwater and surface drains; and lastly came the subsoil drains. We distinguished between the four systems of drains and made almost a fetish of disconnecting them; but the question of disconnection between the soil drain and the waste drain was one that gave one very seriously to think. In favour of disconnection there was the fact that ablution fitments, etc., were in living-rooms, and the capacity of the trap was small, so that, if the water in that trap was in contact with sewer air, it would itself become sewage. A third fact was that soil pipes were more foul than waste pipes, and it was for that reason not advisable to have the two systems connected. But if a one-stack system was adopted, this third consideration would disappear. The soil pipe ought not to be more foul than the waste pipe, and it would not be if it were flushed with the water from the bath and ablution fittings, because there was not only the flushing force, but such water was alkaline, and neutralised to a large extent the carbonic acid gas which was the foundation of the offensive odours arising from soil pipes. Then with the one-stack system the ventilation of soil pipes would be increased by the discharge into them of the bath water, the nuisance from the discharge into gullies in such places as the bottom of areas would be abolished, and there would be a saving of cost owing to the reduction in the number of pipes.

Speaking of materials, the lecturer said that with earthenware there was the difficulty of getting the pipe central and preventing the inflow of cement, which tended to obstruct the flow. Self-centering pipes should be used. If earthenware pipes were placed under a building, they must be entirely encased in concrete, whereas iron need only be laid on concrete. Cast-iron pipes should be coated against erosion by being dipped in a bituminous solution while hot, having been thoroughly scrubbed with a wire brush. Soil pipes were constructed sometimes of lead, and in future would probably be constructed to a large extent of copper. Lead was not an ideal material for sewer pipes, and, when iron was used, some precaution should be taken against the lead caulking being displaced. Lead was valuable for branch pipes. The best of buildings were liable to setlement, or, if the building had a steel frame, to expansion and contraction. Thus, if water-closets were connected directly to iron, there was a liability of the pipes being fractured, but lead gave a malleability which prevented fracture, and it was a wise practice to use a lead connection betwen the fitting and the stack itself for soil pipes and waste pipes. As to vent pipes, anything below an inch and a half in diameter should be of a non-ferrous material, because the gas from the water had a violent corrosive action on iron, and galvanised iron was not much better than ungalvanised. The rainwater system should not be connected, even with a one-stack system, and the waste from the drinking fountains, which were or should be provided in factories, workshops, offices, etc., might be connected with the rainwater system.

The lecturer went very fully into the question of ventilation of drains and sewers, dealing among other matters with the ventilation of the drain from a garage. The object there, he said, was to allow the highly volatile petrol vapour to get into the atmosphere; but he had seen cases where an official, or even an architect in charge, had insisted on the vent pipe being carried up through the roof. Petrol gas was heavy; therefore a vent pipe, if carried high, was useless; it should be just high enough to prevent people throwing matches or dirt into it.

CURRENT AND PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. Abbreviations: T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; B.C. for Borough Council; P.C. for Parish Council; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; C.B. for County Borough; B. of E. for Board of Education; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; Borough Surveyor, B.S.; Borough Engineer, B.E.; District Surveyor, D.S.; Clerk, C.; Town Clerk, T.C.; County Engineer. C.E.; County Surveyor, C.S.; Surveyor, S.; Engineer, E.

Accrington.—Housing Committee recommend Council to lease land on westerly side of Willows-lane, and also numerous lots for erection of houses in Hollins-lane and Royds-av.

Airdrie.—Offices at £2,000 to be erected. J. Stewart, architect, Albert-st., Motherwell.

Ashton.—S. been instructed to prepare report on comparative cost of erection of houses of two and three-bedroom type, on following sites: Brocstedes site, 32 houses; north side of footpath leading from Nicol-rd. to Wigan-rd., 12; Windsor-road, 8; and North-st., 8.

Audenshaw.—Parochial Council of St. Hilda's Church (Vicar, Rev. W. R. Jones) proposing church. Plans by diocesan surveyor, R. Martin, F.R.I.B.A., 90, Deansgate, Manchester.

Bakewell.—Committee of Bakewell and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital proposing extension of hospital, including provision of receiving ward, etc.

Barking Town.—T.C. to consider bus shelter in Longbridge-rd. — Council recommend levelling, digging and sowing with grass seed four school fields at Becontrée, at £1,050, and levelling Upney Hospital site, at £600.—Steps proposed at Upney railway station, at £312.—Council recommend transfer of land from housing account to Infectious Diseases Hospital.—Council recommend, subject to approval, old diphtheria ward at maternity hospital be reconditioned, at £300.—Plans passed:—alterations and additions to 111, Ripple-rd., J. Bambridge & Son; additions to 102 & 104, Longbridge-rd., E. & A. Blows; 249 houses, 16 section, Becontree housing estate, for L.C.C.

Barnsley.—Paxton & Hill, architects, 34, Prudential-bldgs., Park-row, Leeds, prepared plans for parish hall and Sunday school at Lund Wood for Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Barnstaple.—Housing Committee of T.C. recommend Council to proceed with scheme for 32 houses on land near Fair View.

Baschurch.—Small warehouse is to be constructed at Baschurch, mainly for accommodating oil cake traffic, for G.W.R.

Bath.—City S. prepared amended scheme to cost £24,000 for storm drainage scheme.

Bebington and Bromborough.—Council received consent to appropriation for housing purposes of land on Mersey Bank estate, New Ferry.—Consultant architect being engaged in respect of layout the development of portion of the land adjoining Brackenwood, Higher Bebington. It is proposed to erect number of houses.—Housing Committee to proceed with additional houses on Mersey Bank estate, New Ferry.

Bedlington.—U.D.C. not yet received sanction from M.H. to sun ray clinic to cost £2,800. J. W. Pooley prepared plans.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Public conveniences to be provided by T.C. at Union Brae.

Bideford.—Approval to £12,500 housing scheme been obtained from M.H. by T.C. Proposal is for 42 working-class houses on Sentry Corner site.

Billingham-on-Tees.—U.D.C. seeking sanction to build 66 houses. J. Hill, S.—Footbridge over railway north of Billingham Station been under consideration by U.D.C.

Birkenhead.—E.C. propose sub-station, Clevelandst., at £3,000. F. E. Spencer, Borough Electrical Engineer.

Blackburn.—Rev. J. C. Gornall, "Lisieux," Ramsgrave-rd., proposes Catholic school at Brownhill.

Blackpool.—C. & C. Hilton, builders, Devonshire-rd., North Shore, propose houses on Queen's-drive, Bispham. H. Wade, architect, 4, Birley-st.

Boston.—J. & J. Beaulah, Ltd., Straig Bargate, acquired site at King's Lynn for canning factory.

Bournemouth.—T.C.:—alterations and additions, Boscombe Hospital, Ashley-rd., Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital; shops, offices and flats (corner) Curzon-rd., Winham-rd., C. V. Miller; 8 houses, Corhampton-rd., Mr. F. Holt; mission hall, Iford-lane, trustees; 8 flats and garages, Little Forest House site, Bath-rd., T. J. Rowley.

Bradford.—Plans prepared for additions to works and offices at Canal-rd. for Bradford Casing and By-Products, Ltd. W. E. Bickers, architect. Tenders invited.

Burnley.—T.C. propose 60 more Council houses, Casterton-av. site.

Bursiem.—Parochial Council of St. Werburg's propose church at £12,000. F. M. Marrox, A.R.I.B.A., architect, National Provincial Bank-chams. Contracts not let.

Bury.—B.S. preparing plans for shops on land between Clough-st. and Cross-st., for Corporation.

Cannock.—Miners' Welfare Committee propose allocation of £10,000 to County E.C. of proposed extensions at mining college.

Chesterfield.—Mark & Spencer, Ltd., Michael House, 72-82, Baker-st., W.1, proposing to erect premises for bazaar stores on Market-place.

Chester-le-Street.—U.D.C. instructed Clerk to write to M.H. seeking sanction to build 50 houses at Pelton Fell and sufficient number at Chester-le-Street to complete undeveloped portion of Council's Bullion-lane estate.

Chippenham.—At request of Rt. Rev. Dr. Lee, Bishop of Clifton, start to be made with church on site opposite present Church of Our Lady.

Clayton-le-Moors.—Plans submitted for 26 houses proposed to be erected by Council on Oakenshaw housing estate were approved.

Cleobury Mortimer.—P.A.C. propose to modernise laundry at Institution at £600.

Cockermouth.—Maryport C.W.S. proposes alterations to head offices. Plans in course of preparation. Tenders to be invited. H. Oldfield, architect, 1, John-st.

Coventry.—T.C. approved:—18 houses, Lavender-av., J. H. Bee; additions to offices, etc., Earlsdon-st., Coventry Gauge and Tool Co., Ltd.; extension to stores, off Canley-rd., Standard Motor Co., Ltd.; 16 houses, The Chantries, Corporation; 8 houses, Hartington-crescent, J. Ward & Co.; 8 houses, Coventry-rd., Exhall, W. E. Rogers; 10 houses, Brandon-rd., Binley, A. J. Seeley & Co.; 8 houses, Hartington-crescent, J. Ward & Co.

Darlington.—R.D.C. to built 12 houses at Sadberge. W. J. Pallister, S.

Dewsbury.—T.C. approved: G. A. Smith, 12 houses Broad-st., Huddersfield-rd.; G. A. Smith, 6 houses, Broad-st., Huddersfield-rd.; Mitchell Bros., 8 houses, Spen Valley-rd., Ravensthorpe.

Durham.—Many important schemes are included in schedule of suggested works to roads and bridges in County of Durham. Total estimated expenditure of all schemes is £8,518,231. Schemes provide for a new road at Eastington Colliery-Seaham Harbour (£300,000), a new Chester-le-Street-Pelaw road (£225,000), new Low Fell-Swalwell road with four new bridges (£357,000), widening and reconstruction of the Scotswood-Shotley-rd. (£250,000), and new road through Durham City, with erection of two new bridges (£220,000).

Edmonton.—Enfield and Edmonton Joint Isolation Board surveyor (H. R. Crabb) produced schemes for heating institution and providing a domestic hot water supply ranging in cost from £10,274 to £10,930.

Exeter.—Provision of home, or hostel, for nurses of Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, at £28,000 been approved by governors.

Farnham.—U.D.C. approved: Rebuilding Princess Royal public-house, Runfold, Falkner & Aylwin, for Courage & Co.; alterations, 18 and 19, The Borough, K. Wood & H. Rose, for J. Sainsbury, Ltd.

Felling-on-Tyne.—U.D.C. propose 11 one-bedroomed, 52 two-bedroomed, 56 three-bedroomed and 20 four-bedroomed houses in Stonygate-lane.

Folkestone.—B.S. submitted plan showing lay-out of 32 additional houses, also plans and specification for such houses, and T.C. resolved that plans be approved and tenders be invited.—Council considering providing additional conveniences on East Cliff.

Gateshead.—T.C. approved:—L. Ather, 9 houses, Back Enfield-rd.; J. Taylor, 8 semi-detached bungalows, Arundel-gdns., Low Fell; County of Durham Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., sub-station, Dryden-rd., Low Fell; S. Finney & Co., Ltd., warehouse, Lobley Hill-rd.; L. Ather, 12 lock-up garages at Back Enfield-rd.

Gillingham.—T.C. approved: 6 houses, Macdonald-rd., by A. E. V. Newnham, for C. J. Howard; 12 houses, Twydall-lane, and proposed road, by F. S. Rowden, for C. O. Bills.

Glasgow.—Demolition and new housing scheme of 24 houses to be carried out at Landresset-st. W. H. McNab, Housing Architect.

Gloucester.—T.C. approved:—alterations to premises, Bedford-st., John Williams & Co. (Cheltenham), Ltd.

Golcar.—Council approved: 8 dwelling-houses in Roval-terr., Scar-lane, J. Wimpenny & Co.

Gosberton Clough.—Circuit of Methodist Church propose new chapel.

Great Barr.—Walsall and West Bromwich Joint Board propose extensions of Great Barr Colony by addition of 76 beds.

Halton.—Trustees of Mount St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to erect elementary school at Halton Hill recreation ground adjoining Wykebeck. Tenders to be invited shortly.

Hathersage.—Catholic Authorities of St. Michael's propose improvements in school buildings.

Hawes.—Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., acquired property at Bridge End, for new banking premises. Plans by Bank's Architectural Department.

Hayes and Harlington.—U.D.C. approved: Extension of factory, North Hyde-rd., Car Cruiser Caravans, Ltd.; lay-out plan for 99 houses, Bourne Farm estate, G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd.; lay-out plans for 20 houses, Balmoral-drive, 30, Fredora-av. and Pineplace, 6 houses, Whittington-av., and lay-out 95 houses, Whittington-av. and Kenilworth-gdns., Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.; lay-out plan, 61 houses, Bourne Farm estate, G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd.; preliminary lay-out and sewers, 1,450 houses, New Belmore estate, Uxbridge-rd., A. F. Davis.

Hetton.—U.D.C. to apply to M.H. for sanction to erect 30 additional houses on Bromhill estate. S.

Heywood.—B.S. submitted plan from E. Fox for 15 houses in Tonge-st.

Horbury.—S. P. Fairhurst, architect, Oddfellows' Hall-chams., Mirfield, prepared plans for extensions to buildings at Hartley Bank Colliery.

Hornsey.—T.C. approved: Colney Hatch-lane, laying out of Halliwick Manor estate, by Lord & Mellodew, Ltd., of Garden-st., Mumps, Oldham.

Houghton-le-Spring.—U.D.C. approved plan by S. for repairs to north water reservoir at £325.

Huddersfield.—B.E. to prepare plans for municipal wash-houses at Lockwood baths.—Huddersfield Thespians secured Victoria Hall for alterations for conversion as "little theatre."—W. A. Kellett, 8, Lendal, York, architect for Sunday schools for Trustees of Thornton Lodge Wesleyan Church.

Hudswell.—North Riding of Yorks C.C. instructed C.S., County Hall, Northallerton, to carry out improvements to Hudswell bridge.

Inverness.—Housing Committee of Inverness instructed B.S. to proceed with preparation of plans for 100 more houses.

Jarrow-on-Tyne.—Additional buildings to be erected on site of Monkton Council School, and tenders for work been invited by Durham County E.C. F. Willey, architect, 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Kingston-on-Thames.—B.S. to obtain tenders for external redecoration of 26 houses in Waters-rd.—S.R. Co. proceeding with plans for improvements to railway station.—Arthus Bell and Bertram and Henry Levy, together with solicitor and architect, attended corporation in connection with proposal for development of the Norbiton Hall estate.

Knottingley.—Additions to be carried out at "Sailor's Home Inn" for Bentley's Breweries, Ltd. Tenders invited.

Lancashire.—C.C. to apply to M.H. for sanction to borrow £3,500 for site for senior Council school for boys at Prestwich.—E.C. applying to M.H. to borrow £12,391 for infants' Council school at Fleetwood.—Elementary Education Sub-Committee propose senior school in Earlestown area and senior school. S. Wilkinson, F.R.I.B.A., 16, Ribblesdale-place, Preston.—C.C. propose to take over Wolstenholme Hall in agreement with the Rochdale Corporation and to convert into sanatorium for male tuberculosis patients at £19,789.

Lancaster.—Corporation approved: 12 houses, Scale Hall estate, S. Brooks; 29 houses, Avondale-rd., C. Hodgson.

Lanchester.—R.D.C. to apply for grants to commence further 100 houses for aged people. J. R. Lupton, S.

Leeds.—T.C. propose erection of building containing café and assembly hall at Gotts Park. J. E. Acfield, City Architect.—Society of Oblate Fathers propose Church of Corpus Christi in Wykebeck estate.

Leicester.—Housing Committee decided to build another lot of bungalows for aged people on the Tailby estate.

Leicestershire.—E.C. propose school for Ratcliffe Culey, new dining hall at Roundhill School (cost £2,450), a dining hall and handicraft room at Griffydam School with departments for junior and infants at Griffydam. E. G. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Greyfriars, Leicester.—E.C. proposes temporary school for 300 children at Braunstone Hall and senior girls' school for Braunstone, Foxville-rd., for 480 pupils.—T.C. propose slipper baths at West Humberstone baths at £5,180. W. T. Gooseman, B.E.

Leyton.—T.C. approved. L. C. Hackman, alterations at 273, High-rd.

Lincoln.—T.C. approved: Lincoln E.C., alterations to school, St. Peter-in-Eastgate Parish School Greetwellgate; L. Blank, 9 houses, Skellingthorpe rd.

Liverpool.—Plans being prepared for extensions of Liverpool Studium in St. Paul's-sq.—J. Langdon & Sons, Ltd., propose buildings at junction of Duke-st. and Cornwallis-st.

Liverpool.—The Society of Poor Servants of Mother of God proposing extensions to Lourdes Hospital, Paul-st., at £5,000.

Llandudno.—Housing Committee of U.D.C. approved sketch plans and approximate estimates of cost for 6 three-bedroom and 10 two-bedroom houses on Llwynon-rd. site, and 11 two-bedroom houses and 32 flats on the Marian-rd. site.

London (Bermondsey).—L.C.C. recommend £750 in respect of the acquisition for housing purposes of the property in Flockton-st., Bermondsey.

London (City).—Corporation recommend £250 in connection with alterations and improvements to stores, workshops, offices, etc., occupied by Works Department at Guildhall; also £752 for repairs and renovations at Mansion House for ensuing mayoralty.

London (Deptford).—B.C. passed drainage plans for H. F. Linnett, Avenue-chams., Southampton-row, W.C.1, conversion into 8 flats, 29, Wickham-rd.

London (Fulham).—L.C.C. recommend £325 submitted by Finance Committee in respect of Thames floods prevention works at West-wharf, Fulham.

London (Lambeth).—B.C. approved:—F. L. Poole, lock-up garages upon a site rear of 399, Clapham-rd.

London (Notting Hill).—L.C.C. recommend £607 in respect of provision of a pathological laboratory at St. Charles' hospital, Ladbroke-grove.

London (Westminster).—L.C.C. recommend borrowing by City Council of £120,000 for street improvement.

London (Whitechapel).—L.C.C. recommend £260 in respect of improvements to the maternity unit at St. Peter's Hospital.

*See also List of Contracts, Competitions, etc.

London (Woolwich).—B.C. recommend borrowing £34,730 for various sewerage works. Plans passed:—F. H. Ayling, Kynaston Works, Thornton Heath, 16 houses, Woodbrook-rd., Plumstead; H. W. Tee, B.E., Town Hall (on behalf of Woolwich B.C.), electricity sub-station, Rochdale-rd., Plumstead; Borough Engineer, conveniences, Eltham-rd., Eltham; A. L. Haggerty, 43, Cadwallon-rd., Eltham, houses, Rushbrook-rd., Eltham; G. Vernon, 19, Russell-sq., W.C.1, rebuilding block No. 13, Messrs. Henley's Works, Henley-rd., North Woolwich.—Works for unemployment relief as follows:—painting works; river wharves, retaining walls, etc.; Plumstead Baths, structural alterations, further dressing cubicles for Turkish baths, refreshment room, kitchen, etc.; new cemetery, Eltham, boundary walling, entrance lodge, cemetery chapels, crematorium, etc.; public conveniences at Bostall Hill, New Eltham, and Well Hall; Maxey-rd., Plumstead, tuberculosis centre; and electricity showrooms and offices, Eltham.

Long Eaton.—U.D.C. propose swimming baths at old sewage farm estate. H. Raven, S.

Luton.—T.C. approved:—17 houses, Connaught-rd., H. C. Jones, Ltd.; 13 cottages, Connaught-rd., H. C. Gardner; 12 houses, Kingsway, T. Day & Sons; 10, Hitchin-rd., Mrs. C. M. Whitehouse additions to factory, H. E. Olney & Co., York-st.; factory, John-st., H. C. Janes, Ltd.

Manchester.—E.C. propose extensions to Green End Council school, Burnage, and school on Victoria East housing estate, Blackley.

Manchester.—Sparke & Stephens, Ltd., builders, Manchester-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, propose three houses, Egerton-rd., and four shops and houses and two houses, Manchester-rd., Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—J. Danns, 14, Clifton-drive, Crumpsall, proposing 11 houses and 8 houses, Heywood-st. and Brideoak-st., Cheetham.—A. Marks & Son, Ltd., 18, Thomas-st., proposing alterations to premises, High-st. and back Thomas-st. Plans by H. F. V. Newsome, L.R.I.B.A., 2, Blue Boar-court, Market-place. Contracts not let.—J. H. Squires, Ltd., Gorton-rd., West Gorton, proposing offices and warehouse, Croft-st. and Huckley-st., Gorton. Plans by Thorpe & Collier, LL.R.I.B.A., 66a, Deansgate. Contracts not let.—F. Annable & Son, builders, 73, Hyde-rd., West Gorton, propose 55 houses, Farrant-st., Parry-st., Rushford-st. and North-rd., Longsight.—Parochial Council of St. Oswald's Church, Collyhurst, propose schools. Architect, F. Thorpe, F.R.I.B.A., Union Bank-chams., Church-lane, Oldham.—Tenders being invited for hospital buildings on Alms Hill, Cheetham, for Board of Management of Great Northern Hospital for Women and Children. Architects, Harry S. Fairhurst & Son, F. & A.R.I.B.A., 55, Brown-st.

Market Harborough.—Leics. E.C. propose school at Welland Park-rd. W. Keay, C.S., 6, Mill Sutton-lane, Leicester

Marsden.—U.D.C. propose additions to Mechanics' Hall.

Meriden.—Plans passed by R.D.C.:—additions to school, The Green, Castle Bromwich, Managers; additions to village hall, Elmdon-rd., Bickenhill, Parish Hall Committee.

Middlesbrough.—Plans approved by T.C. for building estate of 21 acres at corner of Martin-rd. and Langlands-rd., Grove Hill, for Middlesbrough Estate Owners, Grove Hill. It is proposed to build 262 houses.

Middleton.—B.E. instructed to prepare alternative schemes for baths an Sheffield-st. site.—B.E. approved purchase of site at Alkrington for primary school. Architect, P. Howard, A.R.I.B.A., 88, Mosley-st., Manchester.

Newburn-on-Tyne.—U.D.C. purchased site of 34 acres at Trockley for houses by direct labour. —. Gregory, S.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Local Y.M.C.A. Club contemplating new premises at £2,500. General Secretary, W. H. Drake, Blackett-st. J. Walton Taylor & Sons, St. John-st., appointed architects.

Newton.—New Catholic school for Lanarkshire C.C., estimated at £9,000. J. Stewart, architect, Albert-st., Motherwell.

Newton Abbot.—R.D.C. approved: Lay-out for 24 houses at Ridge-rd., Stoke, Torquay Co-operative Society.

Northallerton.—R.D.C. proposes water tower at Brompton, at £400.

Northampton.—T.C. to obtain tenders for improvements to assembly room, Central-bldg., Dychurch-lane.—Decorations, etc., to be carried out at £500 to various houses.—Council resolved that scheme be prepared for widening and reconstruction of St George's-rd. and application made to M.H. for sanction to raising £14,035 be approved.—Plans passed: Northampton R.D.C., for G. F. Sharman, 8 houses and 7 private motor houses, Main-st., Duston.

Nuneaton.—T.C. approved:—E. W. Flint, 8 houses, Bulkington-lane and Gipsy-lane (corner); C. A. Compton, petrol filling station, Newtown-rd.

Oakham.—R.D.C. to build 12 houses at Greetham immediately.

Paisley—Linings passed by court: Mrs. Janet Cowan or M'Lauchlan, 11, Greenlaw-av., self-contained bungalow, Gartmore-rd.; Galbraith's Stores, Ltd., 53, Back Sneddon-st., shop, corner of Murray-st. and Greenock-rd.

Poplar. — Reconstruction. Messrs. Harris & Wardrop, 10-14, Wallwood-st., E.14, to reconstruct the "Alma" beerhouse, 96, Grundy-st., E.14.

Portmadoc.—Catholic authorities acquired site for church. P P. Rev. L. Cunningham.

Portsmouth.—T.C. approved:—A. H. Sweeny, 8 houses, Laburnum-av., Drayton.; G. & W. Mitchell, 7 houses and 1 shop, Chatsworth-av.

Preston.—T.C. propose 101 houses, Ribbledon-av. W. Platt, B.S.

Reigate. — T.C. approved: Additions, Laker's Hotel, Redstone-hill, Redhill, Hoare & Co.; new hall, shops and flats, London-rd., Redhill, Trustees, Redhill Methodist Church.

Rochdale.—Health Committee agreed that disinfection station be erected at cleansing depot.—Committee approved of request being made to Housing Committee to build 200 houses to provide accommodation for people.—Housing Committee decided to invite tenders for 95 more houses on Cutgate estate.

Rotherham.—T.C. approved: T. Neal, Wellgate and Clifton-terr., 3 houses and shops; Robert Snell & Sons, Ltd., Station-rd., 5 houses.

Rushden.—Congregational Board propose Congregational church on Irchester-rd. estate.

Scarborough.—E.C. propose electricity sub-station at sanatorium. Electrical Engineer, E. J. Jarvis, Town Hall.

Shadforth.—It is proposed to repair Parish Church at £2,000. Wood & Oakley, 9, Eldon-sq., Newcastle-on-Tyne, architects.

Skegness.—J. Wills & Son, architects, The Hall, prepared lay-out plans of Seacroft estate.

Skipton.—R. B. Broster & Sons, Craven Bank-chams., Keighley, architects for extensions of club headquarters for British Legion.

Southport.—Southport Stadium, Ltd., propose greyhound racing track with club rooms, kennels, electric totalisator.—Quantities in hand for elementary school at Farnborough-rd. Architect, L. Barnish, F.R.I.B.A., 58, Rodney-st., Liverpool. Tenders invited.

South Shields.—Two slum clearance schemes involving Drake-st. area and Laygate-sq. area been adopted by T.C. J. Paton Watson, B.E.—Tenders not yet been invited for garage by Rex Motor Co. Architects, J. H. Morton & Son, Martins Bank-chams., Fowler-st.—It is proposed to build pavilion at Westoe football ground. Cost £1,000. Architect, F. W. Newby, 37, King-st.

Stechford.—Rev. P. F. Gateley. P.P. of Corpus Christi, propose school for 400 children.

Stockport.—T.C. approved plans for buildings off Hall-st. for Stockport Greyhound Racing Association, Ltd. Cost £10,000.

Stoke-on-Trent.—B.S. prepared plans for workshops for blind in High-st. and Wesley-st., Fenton.

Stratford-on-Avon.—Board of Management of General Hospital propose additional block and doctor's quarters, to £2,500.

Stretford.—U.D.C. to invite tenders for necessary work on 184 houses on King's-rd. and Derbyshire-lane, West sites.

Stubbins.—Rev. W. C. Wynne and Parochial Council of St. Phillip's Church propose schools.

Sudbury.—Letter been received from M.H. stating that Minister approves proposal of T.C. to proceed with 24 non-parlour type houses on Wents estate.

Sunderland.—Scheme is on foot to erect nursery school for children at £5,000.

Swansea.—C.B. recommend that B.S. erect retaining wall at High-st. Station and Ivey-pl. site.

Thornton Cleveleys.—Plans passed:—81 houses and 31 garages Elm, Cypress and Cedar-avs., J. Cryer & Sons; 22 houses and garages, Cumberland-av., S. Brooks; 10 houses, Garr-gate, Rossall Beach, G. Walsh & Sons.

Wallasey.—T.C. approved:—new street and 12 houses off Sandy-lane, Tate, Pumford & Doughty; P. Stephen, for cul-de-sac street and 16 houses on land between Rolleston-drive and Malpas-rd.

Wallsend-on-Tyne.—T.C. granted application of Newton & Capstick, North Shields, for site on Coast-rd. for business premises. Architect, W. Riddle, 53, Denham-ter.—T.C. instructed S. to prepare plans for lay-out and houses on housing estate between Bewicke and Stephenson Memorial Schools. —T.C. propose public conveniences at foot of Church Bank and in Portugal-place. Plans by J. Blench, B.S.

Walthamstow.—T.C. approved: 2 lock-up shops and scouts' hall, Wood-st., J. Stokes & Son; warehouse, 179, Hoe-st., J. Sainsbury, Ltd.

West Ham.—T.C. approved:—alterations to factory, Coates, Bros. & Co.'s premises, Canning-rd., W. J. Durnford; sub-station, Gould's premises, Bow Bridge, High-st., Stratford, Borough Electrical Engineer; showrooms and warehouse, 9, Romford-rd., G. Coles; sub-station, Burnham-st., Borough Electrical Engineer.

West Riding.—C.C. given U.D.C. notice of their intention to erect a school at Airedale to accommodate 350 children.

Wetslade.—Seaton Burn Welfare Club proposes pavilion.

Whitby.—Under Youth Hostels Association it is proposed to establish hostel in grounds of Whitby Abbey at £500.

Whitwood.—U.D.C. proposes 20 houses for aged people. Tenders invited. F. Schofield, clerk.

Wigston.—U.D.C. decided to apply to M.H. for stanction to borrow £3,750 for 12 houses on Marstown-av. site.—Land for rehousing purposes to be acquired by Council, subject to the approval of district valuer and M.H., in Harcourt-rd.

Willington.—U.D.C. received sanction from M.H. to building of 24 houses.

Wimbledon.—Inquiry to be held into T.C.'s application for sanction to loan of £19,500 in connection with sewage works extension scheme.—B.S. submitted sketch plan he had received showing proposal to erect flats on land at rear of Effra-rd., adjoining Toc H premises.

Wood Green.—U.D.C. approved:—Roundhay, houses and shops, W. H. Heath, for Willis Haulage Co., Ltd.; White Hart-lane, garage at rear of factory, Chamberlain & Willows, for Mineral Water Supply Co.

Woodlesford.—Bentley's Yorkshire Breweries, Ltd., propose additions at "John O' Gaunt" hotel, main Leeds-Pontefract rd. Plans by —. Sugdens, architect, Keighley. Tenders invited.

Worthing.—T.C. approved:—10 houses to front Haynes-rd., S. W. Phillips & Co.

NEW CINEMAS

Canterbury.—Mr. Clifford Aish, F.S.I., 22, Bedford-street, W.C.2, is preparing plans for a cinema in St. George's-place, Canterbury. The scheme is in its early stages, and tenders will not be invited for some time.

Clifton.—Applications are invited from firms experienced in cinema construction desirous of tendering for the erection of a super cinema at Queen's-avenue, Clifton, Bristol. The bill of quantities will be issued to selected contractors upon receipt of three guineas, which will be returned upon the receipt of a bona-fide tender. Mr. Morgan Willmott, F.R.I.B.A., 27, Park-place, Cardiff, and Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., Sun-buildings, 1, Clare-street, Bristol, are joint architects. Applications should be addressed to the promoting company, the Avenue Cinema Co., Ltd., 10, Windsor-place, Cardiff.

Greenock.—A contract for the modernisation of "La Scala" cinema, for Mr. G. B. McAulay, has been placed with Messrs. McCracken and Co., Motherwell. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Jas. McKissach and Son, 168, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

Hove.—The Barclay Construction Company, Ltd., 68, Aldersgate-street, E.C.1, have obtained the contract for the building work on the new cinema on a site in Portland-road, Hove, for Hove Cinema, Ltd., Dean House, Dean-street, W.1. Mr. H. F. Hemsley, L.R.I.B.A., 132a, Golders Green-road, N.W.11, has prepared the plans.

Hull.—The Watch and Licensing Committee have passed plans for the erection of three cinemas in Hessle-road, Southcoates-lane and Endyke-lane. Col. J. E. Adamson, L.R.I.B.A., 56, Victoria-street, S.W.1, is the architect for all three. Each will seat approximately 1,200 persons and will be of standard design. Contract arrangements for commencing the work at a very early date are practically completed.

Lancashire. — Mr. Peter Cummings, A.R.I.B.A., 51, King-street, Manchester, has been appointed architect for reconstruction work at cinemas acquired in Lancashire by Lancashire County Theatres, Ltd. Details were given in our issue for October 28.

Ramsbottom.—The Royal Picture House, off Market-place, which was burnt down a few years ago, is to be rebuilt in the near future. The scheme was first mooted in 1929, when Mr. Tom Pickerton, Lennox Cottage, Holcombe-brook, Ramsbottom, was appointed architect.

Sale.—Mr. John Buckley, proprietor of the Lido Cinema, Burnage, is to erect a new cinema, the "Pyramid," at Chester-road, near Ashton-lane. The cinema will hold 1,800 people, and a stage, dressing-rooms, café and car-park are included in the scheme. Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Drury and Gomersall, Imperial-buildings, Oxford-street, Manchester.

Tiverton.—The contract for the erection of a new cinema in Fore-street, for Messrs. Eastmond and Hamlin (Capt. Jos. P. Dixon, 25, St. Peter-street, Tiverton, Devon, architect and surveyor), was gained (as stated last week) by Messrs. J. Grater & Sons, of Silver-street, Tiverton, who tendered at £2,210.

Tottenham Court-road.—Mr. Alister G. MacDonald, A.R.I.B.A., 13, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1, is preparing plans for the conversion of the Gaiety Cinema, in Tottenham Court-road, as a news-reel theatre for a new company, the London News Theatre, Ltd. The cinema will eventually hold about 350 persons. No building contract yet placed.

Watford.—Mr. George Coles, F.R.I.B.A., 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.2, has prepared plans for the modernisation of the Regal Cinema, King-street. Contracts have not yet been let.

Wood Green.—The Urban District Council has approved plans for a new cinema to be built at Gladstone-gardens, High-road, for the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation. Plans have been prepared by Mr. W. E. Trent, F.S.I., Chief Architect to the Company, 123, Regent-street, W. The scheme is in its early stages as yet.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by enquiry

PRINCIPAL CHANGES OF THE WEEK.—Lead increases by 10s. per ton. Turps drops in price by 2d. per gallon.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1,000 Alongside, in River Thame up to London Bridge.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 3 6
Second Hard Stocks	3 18 6

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
'Phorpres"	2 11 3	Flettons, B'lin'se	3 5 3
Flettons at King's Cross	2 11 3	Best Blue Pressed Staffs	9 5 0
Do., grooved for Plaster	2 13 3	Do. Bullnose	9 15 0
		Blue Wire Cuts	7 5 0

White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site) 5 0 0
"Phorpres" Whites (do.) 3 17 3
"Phorpres" Rustic Facing Bricks, delivered Central London .....per 1,000 3 12 3

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick :—

2½ in.	3 11 0	3 in.	10 3 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	21 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	29 10 0
		D'ble Headers	26 10 0
Headers	20 10 0	One side and two Ends	30 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½ in. Splays and Flats	27 10 0	Two Sides and one End	31 10 0
		Squints	28 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

BREEZE CONCRETE PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered London.

	s. d.		s. d.
2 in. per yd. super.	1 11	3 in. per yd. super	2 9
2½ in. " "	4	4 in. " "	3 6

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	8 0	per yd.
Pit Sand	11 0	" "
Thames Sand	11 0	" "
Best Washed Sand	11 6	" "
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	8 6	" "
¾ in.	11 0	" "
¾ in. Broken Brick	10 6	" "
Pan Breeze	8 0	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington

Per ton delivered in London area in full van loads.

CEMENT.

Best Portland Cement. British Standard Specification. Test	
In Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	£2 4 9
In Paper Bags (20 to ton)	2 6 0

Colorcrete No. 1 & 2 Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement in 1 cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 20/- per ton above Portland Cement Price.

"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement in 1 cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 190/- per ton.

Alongside Vauxhall in 80 Ton Lots

Jute Sacks (11 to ton)	1 17 9
Paper Bags (20 to ton)	1 19 0
Ferrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Vitrocrete per ton extra on above	0 7 6
Lightning Brand Aluminous Cement in Jute Sacks (20 to ton)	5 2 9 to 5 8 6

NOTE.—Jute Sacks are charged 1s. 6d. each and credited 1s. 6d. each nett if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

Super Cement (Waterproof) Paper Bags ...	3 16 0
Roman Cement	6 15 0
Parian Cement	5 15 0
Keene's Cement, White	5 15 0
" " Pink	5 10 0

PLASTER.

Plaster, Coarse, Pink	3 0 0
" " White	3 12 6
" Fine	4 12 0
Sirapite, Coarse	3 9 0
" Finish	3 17 0
Grey Stone Lime	2 10 9
Chalk Lime	2 10 9
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime	1 17 6
Hair .....per cwt.	2 2 6
Granite Chippings	1 12 0

NOTE. — Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each and credited 1s. 6d. if returned in good condition within three months carr. pd.

Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. 0d. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	2 10
BEER STONE.—RANDOM BLOCK— Free on rail at Seaton Station, per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. per ft., cube	3 1½
Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic foot extra; selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic foot extra.	
PORTLAND STONE— Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cub.	4 4½
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at above stations, per ft. cube	4 5½
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	
NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every foot over 20 ft. *average*, and ½d. beyond 30 ft.	
CHILMARK—RANDOM BLOCK— At Nine Elms, per ft. cube	3 11
HOPTON-WOOD STONE— F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides	22 6
Sawn three or four sides	27 6
YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.* Delivered at any Goods Station London. 6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ..... Per ft. super	5 6
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	6 0
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	2 3½
2 in to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto	1 3½
HARD YORK— Delivered at any Goods Station, London. Scappled random blocks .....Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40 ft. super) .....Per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	3 1½
3 in. ditto ditto	2 3
2 in. self-faced random flags.....Per yd. super	3

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 8s. 6d.; Moulded, 9s. 6d.; Cills 10s. 6d.

SOFT WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	per stan.	Inches.	per stan.
4 × 11	£24 10	3 × 6	£17 0
4 × 9	20 0	3 × 11	19 10
4 × 8	20 0	2 × 11	19 10
4 × 7	18 0	3 × 9	19 10
3 × 8	18 0	2½ × 9	19 10
3 × 7	18 0	3 × 4½	17 10
2½ × 7	18 0	3 × 4	17 10

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£22 10	1 × 9	£21 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.	Inches.	per sq.
⅝	16/-	1¼	25/-
¾	17/-	1½	27/6
1	20/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	per sq.
1	21/-
1¼	26/-
1½	27/6

MATCHING (BEST).

Inches.	per sq.
⅝	15/-
¾	16/6
1	20/-

ins.	BATTENS.	s. d.
¾×2	.....per 100 ft	2 0.

SAWN LATHS s. d.
Per bundle ... 2 3

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK.

Average price for prime quality.

	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube	0 12 0
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 16 0
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	1 1 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 0
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	£4 10 0 to —
Liquid Glue, per cwt.	4 7 0 to 5 10 0

SLATES.

First quality, slates from Bangor or Portmadoc carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	25 0 0	18 by 10	15 12 6
22 by 12	25 0 0	18 by 9	13 15 0
22 by 11	22 10 0	16 by 10	13 10 0
20 by 12	22 0 0	16 by 8	10 7 6
20 by 10	19 7 6		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons.

	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£4 7 0
ditto hand-made ditto	5 0 0
Ornamental ditto	5 8 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 9 6
Machine-made	0 9 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON— R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£11 0 0
Plain Compound Girders	12 0 0
" Stanchions	15 0 0
In Roof Work	18 0 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Station, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
½ in.	12 0 0	⅞ in. to 1½ in.	10 15 0
⅝ in.	11 0 0	⅝ in. to 2½ in.	10 10 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £7 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward if sent from London Stocks.)

	Standard Wrot. Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛ in. to 6in.	Genuine Wrot. (Puddled) Iron Tubes and Tubulars Sizes ⅛in. to 6in.	Standard Fittings Sizes ⅛in. to 6in.	Standard Flanges Sizes ⅛in. to 6in.
	%	%	%	%
Gas	65	52½	57½	70
Water	61½	48½	52½	65
Steam	57½	45	47½	60
Galv. gas	52½	40	47½	60
Galv. water	47½	35	42½	55
Galv. steam	2[illegible]	30	37½	50

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Price ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters	Angles and Nozzles	Stop Ends.
3 in.	11d.	1/5	5d.
3½ in.	11½d.	1/7	5d.
4 in.	1/0½	1/9	5d.
4½ in.	1/1½	2/-	6d.
5 in.	1/5	2/2	8d.

O.G. GUTTERS

3 in.	1/1	1/11	5d.
3½ in.	1/2	1/11	5d.
4 in.	1/2½	2/-	5d.
4½ in.	1/4	2/4	6d.
5 in.	1/6½	2/8	8d.

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles,	Branches. stock angles
2 in.	1/3½	1/9	2/7
2½ in.	1/4½	2/-	3/1
3 in.	1/8½	2/6	3/9
3½ in.	2/1½	3/-	4/4
4 in.	2/5	3/7	

Connections—50 per cent. off above prices.
Tonnage allowance—4 ton lots, 5 per cent.
2 ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe,	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 in. per yd. in 6 fts.	1 11	1 6½	1 10½
2½ in. "	2 3½	1 8½	2 4
3 in. "	2 4½	1 10½	2 9½
3½ in. "	2 7	2 4	3 3
4 in. "	2 11	2 7½	3 9

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES—London Prices ex Works.

	Pipe,	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3in. per yd. in 9 ft. lengths	3 4	4 3	6 8
4 in. " cwt. qr. lbs.	1 1 20	2 7	5 2 8 10
5 in. "	1 2 22	6 0	9 0 14 3
6 in. "	2 0 6	6 6	10 11 18 1

Gaskin for jointing 41/- per cwt.

	Per ton in London. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRON— Common bars	10 10 0 to	11 0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars— Good merchant quality	10 15 0 to	11 10 0
Staffordshire Marked Bars	14 0 0 ...	15 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	9 10 0 ...	10 0 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basis price	8 0 0 ...	9 0 0
Hoop iron, basis price	11 0 0 ...	12 0 0
" Galvanised	27 0 0 ...	28 0 0
Soft Steel Sheets, Black— Ordinary sizes, to 20 g.	11 0 0 ...	11 10 0
" " " 24 g.	12 0 0 ...	13 0 0
" " " 26 g.	14 0 0 ...	15 0 0
Sheets Flat Best Soft Steel, C.R. and C.A. quality— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	13 10 0 ...	14 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0 ...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.	17 10 0 ...	18 10 0

No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.

Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets— Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	13 0 0 ...	14 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	14 10 0 ...	15 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	16 10 0 ...	17 10 0
Sheets Galvanised Flat, Best quality— Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	18 0 0 ...	19 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	20 0 0 ...	22 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	21 10 0 ...	23 0 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	15 0 0 ...	15 0 0

(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

	s. d
Seamless Copper tubes (basis) ..... per lb.	0 9
Strong sheet ..... "	0 10
Thin ..... "	0 11
Copper nails	1 0
Copper wire	0 11

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
29/-	45/-	76/-	153/-	246/-	510/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS AND UNIONS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
41/6	62/-	92/-	174/-	300/-	588/- per doz

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. **Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.**

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*contd.*).

RIVER PATTERN SCREW DOWN MAIN FERRULES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.
39/-	60/-	116/6 per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
7/6	10/-	14/-	23/-	30/-	42/- per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
7/6	11/-	17/-	29/-	36/-	63/- per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
10/-	12/-	20/-	24/-	31/- per doz.

NEW RIVER PATTERN CROYDON BALL VALVES S.F.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
35/-	56/-	98/-	162/-	228/- per doz.

DRAWN LEAD P. & S. TRAPS WITH GRASS CLEANING SCREW.

	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lbs. P. traps ...	33/-	41/-	56/-	101/-	per doz.
8 lbs. S. traps ...	35/-	45/-	66/-	126/-	,,

TIN.—English Ingots, 1/8 per lb. SOLDER.—Plumber's 9d., Tinmen's 10d., Blowpipe 11d. per lb.

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)

	£	s.	d
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	21	10	0
Pipe in coils	22	0	0
Soil pipe	25	0	0
Compo pipe	25	10	0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra; lots under 3 cwt. 3s. per cwt. extra, and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes 5s. cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills .....per ton £11 10 0

PAINTS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes	per gallon	0	1	9
,, ,, ,, in barrels ...	,, ...	0	1	11
,, ,, ,, in drums ...	,, ...	0	2	2
Boiled ,, ,, in barrels ...	,, ...	0	2	3
,, ,, ,, in drums	,, ...	0	2	5
Turpentine, in barrels	,, ...	0	5	4
,, in drums (10 galls.)	,, ...	0	5	6
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton		47	0	0

(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 5/9 cwt.

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT.

"Father Thames." "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St. Paul's," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots per ton delivered £ 65 s. 0 d. 0

Red Lead, Dry (packages extra) ... per ton	34	0	0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0	13	6
Size. XD quality .... fkn.	0	3	0

VARNISHES, &c.

		Per gallon		
Oak Varnish	Outside	0	14	0
Fine ditto	ditto	0	16	0
Fine Copal.....	ditto	0	18	0
Pale Copal.....	ditto	1	0	0
Pale Opal Carriage	ditto	1	4	0
Best ditto	ditto	1	12	0
Floor Varnish	Inside	0	18	0
Fine Pale Paper	ditto	0	18	0
Fine Copal Cabinet	ditto	1	2	0
Fine Copal Flatting.....	ditto	1	0	0
Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	18	6
Fine Hard Drying Oak	ditto	0	19	6
Fine Copal Varnish	ditto	1	0	0
Pale ditto	ditto	1	12	6
Best ditto	ditto	1	2	6
Best Japan Gold Size.....		0	12	0
Best Black Japan		0	10	0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)		0	12	6
Brunswick Black		0	7	0
Berlin Black		0	14	0
Knotting (patent)		1	5	0
French and Brush Polish		0	17	0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		0	9	0
Culrass Black Enamel		0	7	0

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.		Per ft.
15 oz. fourths ...	2½d.	32 oz. fourths	7½d.
15 ,, thirds ...	3½d.	32 ,, thirds	9½d.
21 ,, fourths ...	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 15 oz. ...	3½d.
21 ,, thirds ...	4½d.	,, ,, 21 oz. ...	4½d.
26 ,, fourths ...	4½d.	Fluted, 15 oz. 6½d., 21 oz.	9d.
26 ,, thirds ...	7½d.	Em'lld,15 oz. 4½d., 21 oz.	6d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED plate in CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per ft.
Rolled plate ¼ in.	4½d.
Rough rolled ⅜ in.	5½d.
Rough rolled ½ in.....	5½d.
Figured, Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Stippolyte, and small and large Flemish White	5½d.
Ditto, tinted	8d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.
White Rolled Cathedral	4½d.
Tinted do.	6½d.

Cast plate is same price as rough rolled.

"VITA" GLASS.	Per foot s.	d
Clear sheet—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. do. 2 feet.....	1	3
Do. over 2 feet	1	9
Polished plate—not exceeding 1 foot	1	6
Do. not exceeding 2 feet.....	3	0
Cathedral—not exceeding 1 foot	1	0
Do. larger sizes	1	6
Horticultural Sheet and Cathedral "Vita" Glass. Sizes up to 24 inches by 18 inches or not exceeding 3 feet	1	0
3/16 in. Wired Georgian Design. Sizes up to 108 inches long by up to 24 inches wide	2	6

EMPIRE TIMBER FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has issued a brief pamphlet on the use of British Columbia Douglas fir for structural design. This timber is probably the most important source of softwood structural timber in the Empire. The pamphlet draws attention to the important developments that have taken place within the last few years in the grading of structural timbers in Canada.

"Considerable progress," says the pamphlet, "has been made in the classification of the material providing a basis for the standardisation of grades to give dependable uniformity. This closer selection of timber, with reference to the occurrence of defects both natural and accidental, leads to greater ultimate economy through the use of smaller sizes and longer spans. Probably no other timber has received the same attention as has Douglas fir, for its characteristics have been studied exhaustively in the Forest Products laboratories of Canada and of the United States of America, while its application in industry has been systematically developed by the technical departments of several commercial associations. The increasing demand for Empire timbers for general use in Great Britain has encouraged the production of special classifications of British Columbia timbers, and quite recently new grades of Douglas fir have been standardised to meet the particular needs of this market."

These new grades are marketed under the name "Ukay Merchantable." The dimensions of the cross-section of any piece of the new grades are in each case ¼ in. less than the nominal size of the foreign red or yellow deal with which the timber competes. Figures, obtained at the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, are given in the pamphlet which bring out clearly that, as the result of the greater fibre strength of the Canadian timber, the dressed sizes are considerably stronger than the full-size piece of red or yellow deal. Besides being stronger, the timber is also stiffer than its foreign competitors.

To assist those who wish to employ Douglas fir as joists or rafters in building construction, tables are included in the pamphlet giving safe loads for each of a number of sections supported on varying spans. The loads are given for uniform loading, and represent the total load of the spans. Three groups of tables give the safe loads for three different exposures, representing the liability of the timber to absorb moisture from being wetted after having been placed in position.

The pamphlet is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net.

BUILDING PLANS FOR FLATS

PARTICULARS are announced of a national building scheme for the erection of blocks of modern service flats in various provincial centres. First operations, it is stated, will be undertaken in Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Coventry, Eastbourne, Hastings, Luton, Newport, Portsmouth, Reading, Southampton, Southend, Swansea, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Weston-super-Mare. Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Sheffield are others amongst the forty-nine towns which the plan proposes eventually to cover. The sponsors of the scheme are Modern Service Flats, Ltd., 106, Regent-street, W.1. The flats will not be standardised, but will be planned to suit the requirements of the various towns. The main feature will be the service given to the occupants. Each block will have a restaurant on the ground floor, with a drive-in garage in the basement. There are to be automatically controlled lifts, central heating, and telephones. The flats will be ready to live in, with lighting and heating fixtures. We are informed that in some cases the architects have been engaged, but in the majority no appointment has been made. No building has yet commenced.

NEW BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND

Dundee.—BUILDINGS.—Plans and sections of the following proposed new buildings, etc., have been lodged at the office of the city engineer:—Minard-crescent—alterations for Mr. D. Brown—Mr. Johnston, architect, 32, Bank-street; Montague-street, Barnhill—villa for Mr. Robert Samson—Mr. T. L. Gray, architect, 2, India-buildings; Nesbitt-street—bungalow for Mr. William Black—Mr. W. M. Patrick, architect, 26, Yeaman-shore; Osborne-place—garage for Mr. C. S. Gardner—Mr. J. Johnston, architect; Queen-street, Broughty Ferry—alterations for L. and N.E. Railway; Sandeman-street—alterations for the Dundee Football Club, Ltd.—Messrs. Maclaren, Soutar and Salmond, architects, 15, South Tay-street; Todburn-lane—alterations for Mrs. Sibbald and Mrs. Fraser—Messrs. Maclaren, Soutar and Salmond, architects; Wellgate—alterations for Mr. William Coventry—Messrs. Gordon and Scrymgeour, architects, 7, Ward-road.

Elgin.—HOUSES.—The municipal house colony at Bishopmill, Elgin, is to be extended by 30 new houses costing nearly £10,400.

Glasgow.—HOUSES.—Linings for the erection of 1,061 houses by the Corporation and 1,356 by private enterprise were approved at the sitting of Glasgow Dean of Guild Court.

Glasgow.—HOUSING.—The T.C. are inviting tenders for the erection of 132 houses on the Balmore-road extension site.

Sutherland.—HOUSES.—The C.C. are inviting tenders for the erection of 14 houses. Mr. E. W. Brannen, Dornoch, architect.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND*

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. for Building Industry. The bricklayers in the Glasgow district have ½d. per hour extra. It should be noted that plasterers and painters who are not parties to the Scottish N.J.C. pay higher wages of 1d. and ½d. per hour extra respectively. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classifications ...	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹	B²	B³
Craftsmen	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3
Labourers	1/2	1/1½	1/1¼	1/0¾	1/0½	1/–	/11½	/11¼

Aberdeen	A	Dundee	A	Hawick	A²	Perth	A
Airdrie	A	Dunfermline	A	Helensburgh	A	Perthshire	A
Alexandria	A	Dunoon	A	Inverness	B	Peterhead	A
Arbroath	A²	East Lothian	A	Kilmarnock	A	Renfrewshire	A
Ayrshire	A	Edinburgh	A	Kincardineshire	A²	Rothesay	A
Bathgate	A	Falkirk	A	Kinross-shire	A	Roxburghshire	A²
Bo'ness	A	Forfarshire	A²	Kirkcaldy	A	St. Andrews	A
Broughty Ferry	A	Fort William	A	Lanarkshire	A	Selkirkshire	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Galashiels	A²	Leith	A	Stirling	A
Coatbridge	A	Glasgow	A	Midlothian	A	Stirlingshire, West	A²
Dumbartonshire	A	Greenock	A	Motherwell	A	West Lothian	A
Dumfries	A²	Hamilton	A	Peeblesshire	A²	Wishaw	A
Dumfriesshire	A²						

* The information given in this table is copyright. The rates of wages in various towns in England and Wales are given on page 829.

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON*

EXCAVATOR.

		s.	d.
Digging and throwing or wheeling and filling carts, and carting away to shoot—6 ft. deep	per yard cube	9	9
Add if in clay	„ „	1	0
Add for every additional depth of 6 ft.	„ „	0	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per foot super	0	4
Do. to sides of excavation, including shoring	„ „	1	0

CONCRETOR.

Portland cement concrete in foundation 1 to 6	per yard cube	27	0
Add if in underpinning in short lengths	„ „	6	0
Add if in floors 6 in. thick	„ „	2	6
Add if in beams	„ „	3	0
Add if aggregate 1 : 2 : 4	„ „	10	0
Add for hoisting not exceeding 10 ft. beyond the first 10 ft.	„ „	2	0

BRICKLAYER.

		£	s.	d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar and Fletton bricks	per rod	30	0	0
Add if in stocks	„	7	10	0
Add if in Staffordshire blues	„	22	0	0
Add if in Portland cement and sand	„	1	5	0

FACINGS.

Extra for facing in English or Flemish bond for every 10s. per 1,000 over the price of the common bricks	per ft. super	0	0	1½

POINTING.

Neat flat struck or weathered joint	„ „	0	0	3

ARCHES.

Extra only to the price of ordinary brickwork :—				
Fair external in half brick rings	„ „	0	0	10
Axed in stocks	„ „	0	0	9
Rubbed and gauged jointed in putty camber or segmental	„ „	0	6	0

SUNDRIES.

Damp course in double course of slates breaking joint and bedded in Portland cement	„ „	0	1	0
Setting ordinary register grates and stoves	each	1	0	0
Setting kitchener, including forming flues, &c., with all necessary fire bricks		4	15	0

ASPHALTER.

		s.	d.
Half-inch horizontal damp course	per yard super	4	6
Three-quarter-inch vertical damp course	„ „	9	6
Three-quarter-inch on flats in two thicknesses	„ „	6	0
Angle fillet	per foot run	0	3
Skirting and fillet 6 in. high	„ „	1	0

MASON.

York stone templates fixed	per foot cube	13	0
York stone sills fixed	„ „	22	0
Bath stone and all labour fixed	„ „	10	6
Beer stone and all labour fixed	„ „	15	0
Portland stone fixed	„ „	20	0
Chilmark stone fixed complete	„ „	17	6

SLATER.

Welsh 16in. × 8 in. 3 in. lap, including nails	per square	72	9
Do. 20in. × 10 in. Do. Do.	„	80	9
Do. 24in. × 12in. Do. Do.	„	90	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Fir framed in plates	per foot cube	4	3	
Do. joists	„ „	4	9	
Do. roofs, floors and partitions	„ „	5	3	
Do. trusses	„ „	7	9	
	¾″	1″	1¼″	2″
Deal rough close boarding per sq.	33/6	38/–	43/–	70/–
Flat centering for concrete floor, including struts or hangers „				50 0
Do. to beams per ft. sup.				0 9
Centre for arches „				1 6
Gutter boards and bearers „				1 0
FLOORING.	¾″	1″	1¼″	1½″
Deal-edges shot per sq.	—	42/6	50/–	57/6
Do. tongued and grooved „	—	47/–	56/–	64/–
Do. matchings „	44/–	49/–	—	—
Moulded skirting, including backings and grounds per ft. sup.	1/6	1/9	2/–	2/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half moulded sashes or casements	per foot super	1	10
Two Do. Do. Do.	„ „	2	1
Add for fitting and fixing	„ „	0	3
Deal-cased frames with 1 in. inner and outer linings, 1½ in. pulley stiles tongued to linings, hard wood sills with 2in. moulded sashes in squares, double hung, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights; average size		3	9

DOORS.	1½″	1¾″	2″
Two-panel square framed per ft. sup.	2/1	2/3	2/5
Four-panel Do. „	2/4	2/6	2/9
Two-panel moulded both sides „	2/6	2/9	2/11
Four-panel Do. Do. „	2/9	2/11	3/2

CARPENTER AND JOINER—continued.

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per foot cube	14	0

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Plain deal jamb linings framed	per ft. sup.	1/7	1/8	1/11
Deal shelves and bearers	„	1/4	1/6	1/9
Add if cross-tongued	„	2d.	2d.	2d.

STAIRCASES.

	1″	1¼″	1½″	2″	2½″
Deal treads and risers in and including rough brackets	2/1	2/4	2/9	—	—
Deal strings wrot on both sides and framed	1/8	2/–	2/2	2/8	—

		s.	d.
Housings for steps and risers	each	0	11
Deal balusters, 1 in. x 1¼ in	per ft. run	0	9
Mahogany handrail, average, 3 in. x 3 in.	„ „	6	0
Add if ramped	„ „	12	0
Add if wreathed	„ „	24	0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY (INCLUDING SCREWS).

6 in. barrel bolts	8½d.	Rim locks	2/–
Sash fasteners	11½d.	Mortice locks	4/6
Casement fasteners	1/5	Patent spring hinges and letting into floor and making good	19/–
Casement stays	1/2		
Cupboard locks	1/5		

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	15	3
Plain compound girders	„	18	0
Do. stanchions	„	20	9
In roofwork	„	26	6

RAIN-WATER GOODS.

	3″	4″	5″	6″
Half-round plain rebated joints ...ft. run	1/4	1/7	1/9	2/–
Ogee Do. Do. „	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/9
Rain-water pipes with ears „	1/6	2/4	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends each	3/4	4/11	—	—
Do. stopped ends „	1/6	1/10	2/9	3/3
Do. nozzles for inlets „	2/2	2/7	3/10	4/3

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	40	0
Do. Do. flats	„	39	0
Extra labour and solder in coated cesspools	each	6	9
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	6
Soldered seam	„ „	1	3
Copper nailing	„ „	0	3

	½″	¾″	1″	1½″	2″	4″
Drawn lead waste per ft. run	1/1	1/7	1/10	3/–	3/6	—
Do. service „	1/6	2/–	2/5	3/6	—	—
Do. soil „	—	—	—	—	—	6/–
Bends in lead pipe each	—	—	—	—	3/–	6/6
Soldered stop ends „	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/6	3/2	—
Red lead joints „	11d.	1/–	1/3	1/11	2/4	4/10
Wiped soldered joints „	2/6	3/–	3/6	4/4	5/6	7/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws „	—	—	—	12/7	17/6	—
Bib cocks and joints „	6/4	9/7	15/4	41/–	—	—
Stop cocks and joints „	15/4	17/2	25/8	64/–	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d.
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yard sup.	2	3
Do. Do. Sirapite	„ „	2	6
Do. Do. Keen's	„ „	3	6
Add saw lathing	„ „	1	7
Add metal lathing	„ „	2	6
(Not including hangers or runners, etc., for suspended ceilings.)			
Portland cement screed	„ „	2	2
Do. plain face	„ „	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 girth	0	1
One-and-a-half granolithic pavings	per yard sup.	5	3½

GLAZIER.

21-oz. sheet plain	per foot sup.	0	6
26-oz. Do.	„ „	0	7¾
Obscured sheet	„ „	0	8
⅛-in. rolled plate	„ „	0	8
¼-in. rough rolled or cast plate	„ „	0	7½
¼-in. wired cast plate	„ „	1	1

PAINTER.

Preparing and distempering, 2 coats	per yard sup.	0	9
Knotting and priming	„ „	0	7
Plain painting, 1 coat	„ „	0	9
Do. 2 coats	„ „	1	2
Do. 3 coats	„ „	1	9
Do. 4 coats	„ „	2	4
Graining	„ „	2	3
Varnishing twice	„ „	1	9
Sizing	„ „	0	3
Flatting	„ „	0	7
Enamel	„ „	1	1
Wax polishing	per foot sup.	0	6
French polishing	„ „	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece, 2/– to 4/–		

*These prices apply to *new buildings only*. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10% on the prime cost without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Act, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 for Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given on this page is copyright.

TRADE NEWS

" University Arms Hotel," Cambridge.

The ornamental plaster work in this building (illustrated in our last issue) was carried out by Messrs. W. G. Crotch and Son, of Norwich.

National Museum of Wales.

We learn that Messrs. A. Edmonds and Co., Ltd., Constitution-hill, Birmingham, supplied the showcases which are seen in one of the illustrations of the National Museum of Wales, given in our last issue.

A Squash Rackets Court.

Messrs. G. H. Carter, Ltd., of 57-69, Green-lanes, N.16, have been entrusted with the specialist work to the squash rackets court at Marlborough House, consequent upon its standardisation.

A Removal.

Mr. R. O. Garrard, contractor, has removed to new offices at Rosemount-avenue, opposite the Telephone Exchange, West Byfleet. The postal address and telephone number remain as before. Tel. : Byfleet 11.

Cooking Equipment for Large Buildings.

Messrs. Barford, Perkins, Ltd., of Rochester, Kent, have compiled a new catalogue on steam, electric and gas cooking equipment. The list of poor law institutions, asylums, hospitals, schools, etc., which this firm has equipped with their plant during the seventy odd years in which they have been specialising this class of work is impressive.

British Industries Fair.

Special travelling concessions have been granted by sixteen European countries to their buyers proposing to attend the British Industries Fair in London and Birmingham next February. These reductions are linked up over the British railway companies' systems operating from Continental ports. This is a marked increase compared with the last Fair, when only five countries made concessions to their representatives. The Air Services are also making reductions.

Neon Signs.

The Brilliant Sign Co. (1901), Ltd., 131, Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12, inform us that they have erected a new factory recently for the production of their Neon signs. An up-to-date plant, for producing these signs in all colours, has been installed. Capacity has, however, already been reached, and we learn that a duplicate plant is to be laid down solely for the trade. A new catalogue which illustrates various examples has been issued by the firm, who will be pleased to send a copy to any shopfitter, signmaker or builder interested.

A New Wood Furnishing Product.

Our attention has been drawn to a new product, " Birnut," which has, it is stated, already found favour in Canada and the U.S.A. for the interior fittings, doors, floors, panelling, etc., in churches, public buildings, hotels, flats, shops, also for ships' cabins, motor coaches, etc. Birnut is Canadian hardwood, birch, maple, etc., gas-treated by a patented process, which not only gives it a permanent rich brown colour, but acts as a preservative; experiments are now being made to render it fireproof. It is claimed that in addition to being Empire grown, this wood is quite as handsome as and as durable as American walnut, and that it can be either polished, varnished, or just waxed. Floors in this material at the new Bootle Hospital extensions are open for inspection. Messrs. Robert Cox and Co., Ltd., 72, Rimrose-road. Bootle, have been appointed sole selling agents, and will send samples and full details upon request.

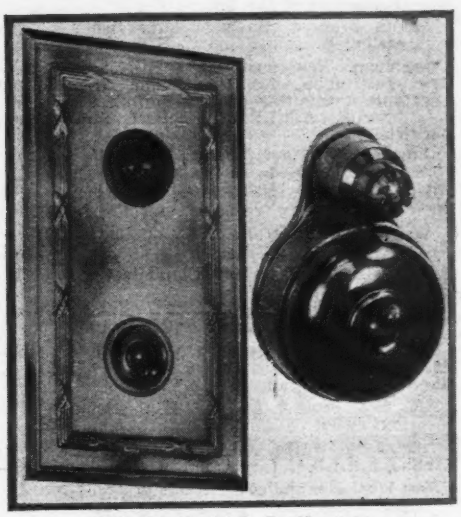
Ulster Parliament Buildings, Belfast.

The whole of the sanitary equipment for the Ulster Parliament Buildings, Belfast, illustrated this week, have been supplied by Messrs. Rowe Bros. and Co., Ltd., of Pall Mall, Liverpool. The lavatories and w.c. outfits in this building are supplied in Librex ware. The lavatories are in various designs, pedestal supported and otherwise, and the w.c.s are all flushed by the Sloan flush valve, operated by a press button.

The firm of Robert Adams, of Emerald-street, W.C., has supplied its Victor door springs for the Parliament Buildings. The types used are shallow-box floor patterns, the " Sceptre Victor," and the " Crown Victor." Both patterns have been widely adopted for modern buildings of all kinds. These springs have special features of interest to architects, being designed to give very long service without attention, to keep out water and resist oil leakage. It may be noted that " Victor " door springs are also in use in the Houses of Parliament, Westminster.

A Light-Switch Indicator.

We illustrate on this page an indicator which shows the positions of light-switches in the dark. It consists of a Neon gasfilled miniature lamp, worked with resistance series on D.C. or A.C. current 200-250 voltage. The consumption is practically negligible. The indicator fits all kinds of switches, and anyone can fix it, as it requires only the joining of the two leads to the central



A Light-Switch Indicator.

leads within the terminals of the switch. This device should be of high value in hotels, boarding-houses, entrance-halls, corridors, storerooms, lavatories, stairways in flats, etc., as it puts an end to groping for the switch, delay, smudging of wallpapers, the need to keep lights on for late-comers, matches to see the position and consequent risk of fire from dropping them. When the room light goes off, the glowlamp functions automatically and instantaneously. Even when one knows oneself the position of switches at home, one has often to feel for them in the dark, and more so when on a visit to friends or staying at hotels. It should be a relief to find the position of the switches in strange surroundings in an unfailing manner and in comfort. Samples and further information may be obtained from Elsico Glowlamp Indicators, 81, Milton-street, Sydney-avenue, London, E.C.2.

Diesel Engine Manufacturing Arrangement.

Messrs. Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd., 31, Bedford-square, W.C.1, in order to meet the demand for British machinery, have entered into an agreement with Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., to manufacture certain specialities exclusively for them at Whitworth's Scotswood Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The reputation of the latter firm is well known, and they are already thoroughly acquainted with Sulzer designs and production methods, having manufactured Sulzer diesel marine engines under licence for over 12 years, and they also hold a licence to build Sulzer traction diesel engines. Centrifugal pumps, diesel engines, refrigerating plant, etc., will be manufactured from drawings supplied by Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, Limited, of Winterthur, who will have all the advantages of the accumulated experience of the Armstrong organisation behind them. This arrangement, however, does not preclude Messrs. Sulzer from supplying machinery manufactured in Switzerland as hitherto, but the fact that they are now in a position also to supply British built plant will, they hope, not only enable them to retain the patronage of their valued customers in this country, but also add to their number.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF MASTER STONEMASONS

The sixth annual presentation of prizes awarded to London masonry apprentices took place recently in the council chamber of the London Master Builders' Association. In addition to members of the Council of the L.M.B.A. and Master Stonemasons, there were present the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (First Commissioner of Works), Mr. E. P. Richardson (Upper Warden of the Worshipful Company of Masons), Mr. F. E. Drury (Principal, London County Council School of Building), and Mr. J. Murrey (Secretary, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives (L.R.C.))

Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, M.P., F.I.O.B., President of the L.M.B.A., extended a very hearty welcome to Mr. Ormsby-Gore and other visitors present. Mr. E. J. Burlington, chairman of the Masonry Apprenticeship Committee, reviewed the work of his Committee, and expressed his gratification in the increased number of apprentices entering the examinations and the improved standard of work.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore addressed the meeting, and expressed his appreciation of the encouragement given to the masonry apprentices to perfect themselves in their craft, of which he was sure they would take full advantage. He then presented the following prizes:—

Class IV. (over four years at the trade).—1st (equal) G. Simpson (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.), A. G. Partridge (South Western Stone Co., Ltd.), 3rd S. J. Mabbutt (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.).

Class III (over two and a half years and up to four years at the trade).—1st H. R. Todd (South Western Stone Co., Ltd.), 2nd L. I. Jarvis (Galbraith Bros., Ltd.), 3rd V. B. Kelso (United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd.), 4th G. G. Sheppard (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.).

Class II. (over one year and up to two and a half years at the trade).—1st E. M. Templar (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.), 2nd R. H. Doubleday (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.), 3rd H. W. Thorne (Albion Stone Works, Ltd.), 4th A. Hall (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.), 5th H. R. Arnold (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.).

Class I. (one year or under at the trade).—1st D. F. Murphy (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.), 2nd W. C. Pembery (Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd.), 3rd J. C. Holcombe (Trollope and Colls, Ltd.).

Practical Examination.—1st W. F. Gray (Damer Bros., Ltd.), 2nd F. H. Webb (United Stone Firms (1926), Ltd.), 3rd A. E. Todd (South Western Stone Co., Ltd.).

A vote of thanks to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, moved by Mr. A. B. H. Colls, seconded by Mr. E. P. Richardson and supported by Mr. J. Murrey, who spoke on behalf of the apprentices, was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Wm. J. Stewart, was moved by Mr. E. J. Burlington, seconded by Mr. F. Partridge, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. Stewart, in responding, congratulated the Master Stonemasons upon their efforts to improve the standard of craftsmanship in the masonry trade, in which efforts he wished them all success.

TENDERS

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach him not later than Tuesday evening.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modifications.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Office of Works and H.M. War Office.*

Aberystwyth.—Electric wiring of houses in Poplar-row and Skinner-street, for the T.C. Mr. Le Jones, Borough Surveyor:—
*Lewis Thomas & Son, Portmadoc.

Adel.—New detached residence, for Mr. G. May. Mr. J. C. Proctor, architect:—
*Wm. Irwin & Co., Ltd.

Banbury.—Alterations to 24 "Dorlonco" houses at Easington-road, for the T.C.:—
*A. J. Hermon & Son, King's Sutton £725

Barrhead.—150 houses, for the Corporation. Mr. William Baillie, architect, 2, West Regent-street, Glasgow:—
Excavation, brick and mason—*London & Inglis, Calder-street, Coatbridge; *Houston & Young, Barrhead, Renfrewshire.
Plaster—*A. & C. White & Co., Ltd., London-road, Carmyle; *David Scobie, Main-street, Irvine.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—*W. Gibson & Son, St. James-street, Paisley.
Railings and gates—*P. & R. Fleming & Co., 29, Argyle-street, Glasgow.
Slater—*A. Scott & Sons, Barrhead.

Barrow-in-Furness.—Alterations and additions to receiving wards and male observation ward at Roose Institution, for the P.A.C. Mr. W. C. Persey, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall:—
*J. Strickland, Barrow-in-Furness £115

Batley.—Model dairy in Green-street adjoining the bakehouse, for the Batley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Carlton-street. Mr. C. F. Moxon, architect, 3, Regent-street South, Barnsley:—
*Booth & Son, Batley Works.

Belchamp.—6 non-parlour type houses in pairs, in parish of Gestingthorpe, for the R.D.C. Mr. S. Allpress, architect, Sudbury, Suffolk:—

	Per pair.
W. B. Kingsbury, Boxford	£745
J. W. Trudgett, Colchester	720
Wakelin & Rampling, Gt. Cornard	712
B. C. Deaves, Bures	684
G. T. Elsdon, Hedingham	673
Page & Brown, Cavendish	665
Geo. Gooday, Sudbury	658
*A. & E. Brown, Acton (Suffolk)	653

Belper.—Installation of new heating apparatus at the Poor Law Institution Nurses' Home, for the Derbyshire C.C. Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, County Offices, St. Mary's-gate, Derby:—
*Jarram & Co., Ltd., Derby.

Birkenhead.—Three reinforced concrete silos at the Ocean Flour Mills, for Messrs. J. Ranks, Ltd., millers, 25, Water-street, Liverpool. Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, consulting engineers, 35, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1:—
*Yorkshire Hennebique Construction Co., Ltd., Leeds.

Birmingham.—Methodist Church on the Kingstandings housing estate, for the Trustees of the Methodist Church. Messrs. Crouch, Butler & Savage, F.R.I.B.A., architects, New-street-chambers, 67a, New-street:—
*H. Williams, Sutton Coldfield.
(Estimated cost £12,000.)

Birmingham.—Shops with flats above at the corner of Stratford-road and Green-road, Hall Green:—
*— Harvey, Tixhall-road, Hall Green, Birmingham.

Birstall.—Four houses in Bronte-road:—
*W. Grayshon.

Blackpool.—Extension to transformer house at the corner of Waterloo-road and Central-drive, for the C.B.:—
*Pickover & Sykes.

Broughton.—Elementary school, for the Northants E.C. Mr. George H. Lewin, County Architect, County Hall, Northampton:—
†O. P. Drever & Son, Ltd., Kettering.
(Estimated cost: £9,000.)

Burton-on-Trent.—Conversion of the former girls' high school in Waterloo-street into a school of art, for the E.C. Mr. G. T. Lynam, Borough Surveyor:—
*R. Kershaw & Son, Burton-on-Trent £2,746

Bury.—Erection of Alderman Smith Council infants' school in Fell-street, for the E.C. Mr. J. Chadwick, Borough Surveyor:—
†J. Gott, Heywood.
(Estimated cost £9,100.)

Bury.—Internal decoration of St. Paul's (Huntley) School during the Christmas vacation, for the Corporation. Mr. R. Moore, Town Clerk:—
*Foote & Calvert, Bury Bridge, Bury.

Carlisle.—Eight houses. Mr. H. E. Scarborough, architect, 22, Lowther-street:—
*J. Laing & Son, Ltd., Dalston, Carlisle.

Carluke.—For Braidwood housing scheme, for the Lanarkshire C.C. Mr. Peter Smith, Housing Architect, Clydesdale-street, Hamilton:—
Excavation, brick and mason—
*Campbell Bros., 37, Stevenson-drive, Langside, Glasgow £1,878 13 9
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*J. Stewart & Co. (Wishaw), Ltd., 21, Union-street, Carluke £1,136 13 9
Slater—
*A. Dunn, 511, Main-street, Bellshill, Lanarkshire 367 15 3
Plumber—
*Duncan Johnstone & Co., 25, Waterside-street, Strathavon ... 415 0 0
Plasterer—
*J. H. Weir & Sons, 19, Kildonan-street, Coatbridge 246 0 0
Painter—
*J. C. Sweet, 47, Baillie's-causeway, Hamilton 111 7 5

Clonmel.—New filter beds, and alteration at the intake, etc., at the waterworks, for the Corporation:—
*G. B. Dillon, Limerick £2,500

Cradley.—Reconstruction and improvements to Parish Church, for the Parochial Council. Messrs. Webb & Gray, LL.R.I.B.A., architects, 200, High-street, Dudley:—
*J. Evans & Sons, Malvern.

Doncaster.—Installation of electric wiring in 250 houses on the Intake estate, for the Corporation. The Housing Surveyor, 3, Priory-place:—
*F. B. Thorpe, West Laith-gate, Doncaster £853

Doncaster.—Aerodrome (contract No. 1), for the Race Committee of the T.C.:—
*Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd., Doncaster £6,926

Downham.—New casual wards adjoining the Poor Law Institution, for the Public Health and Assistance Committee of the Norfolk C.C. Mr C. J. Norton, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Stracey-road, Norwich:—
†H. C. Greengrass & Sons, Ltd., Pitt-street, Norwich £2,196

Driffield.—Excavating, concreting and filling on the site of the new gasholder, for the U.D.C.:—
‡T. Wilson, Nafferton £300

Easington.—200 houses on various sites, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Wilson Hayes, architect; Mr. C. W. Clarke, surveyor:—
‡Direct labour.
(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

Edinburgh.—New dressing boxes and other offices at the public baths, for the T.C. Mr. C. J. MacRae, City Architect:—
*R. & J. Scott & Co., 247, High-street, Portobello £750

Edinburgh.—Works, etc., for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, City-chambers:—
New lavatories and conveniences at Blackford Hill—
Brick and mason—
*J. Millon, Goldenacre-terrace, Edinburgh £128
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*J. Miller & Sons, Ltd., Miller-place, Edinburgh 152
Bowling club pavilion at Inverleith-park—
Excavation, brick and mason—
*Scott & Brown, 3, Barclay-street, Edinburgh 169
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*J. Robb & Sons, 11, Springfield-street, Leith, Edinburgh 160

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15, North Audley Street, London, W.1

Edinburgh.—New pavilion and other accommodation at Braid Hills golf course, for the T.C. Mr. E. J. MacRae, City Architect:—
Excavation, brick and mason—
*W. Black & Sons, 151, Dundee-street... £1,950
Roofing—
*G. Riddell, Ltd., Roseburn-street 168
Plaster—
*Robertson & Co., Roseburn-street 120
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*W. Davidson & Son, 52, Millhill 1,143
Plumber—*H. Twaddell & Son, Ltd., 63, York-road 260
(All of Edinburgh.)

Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Rebuilding the premises of Messrs. R. Snowball & Sons, High-street. Mr. J. W. Corking, architect, 16, West-street:—
*J. R. Rutherford & Sons, Minories Joinery Works, Jesmond, Newcastle.
Steelwork—*Wright, Anderson, Ltd., Gateshead.

Glasgow.—New offices and new track at Hawthorn-street, for Possilpark and Symington Greyhound Racing Co. Mr. J. G. Aitchieson, architect, 170, Hope-street, C.2:—
*Direct labour.

Glasgow.—Reconstruction and extension scheme at Kyle-street, for Messrs. Barr & Co. Messrs. Campbell & Hyslop, architects, 124, St. Vincent-street:—
*C. Gray & Sons, 393, Alexandria-parade, Dennistoun, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Lavatories, etc., to be constructed at Lorne-street school, for the E.C. Mr. William McCair, Education Architect, Bath-street:—
Excavation, brick and mason—
*J. Gibson & Co., Ltd., 161, Langside-road, Glasgow £1,836 0 0
Plumber work—
*G. Munro, 213, West Campbell-street, Blytheswood, Glasgow... 528 5 6
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*Walter Guthrie & Co., Ltd., 10, Vernon-street, Maryhill, Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Demolition and re-erection of new buildings, for Messrs. Lewis's, Royal Polytechnic. Messrs. G. de C. Fraser, 27, Dale-street, Manchester, Messrs. Clarke, Bell, and J. H. Graigie, 227, Bath-street, Glasgow, architects:—
Principal contractor for building, etc.—*Jackson, Brown & Co., Ltd., 92, Bath-street.
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery — *W. Lightbody & Co., 42, Sydney-street, S.1.
Steel structural—*Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Wellington-chambers, W.C.2.
Plumber—*Adam McKinlay & Co., Observatory and Byars-road, W.C.
Painter—*G. Sellars & Sons, 293, West George-street, W.C.2.
Scaffolding — *Scaffold (Great Britain), Ltd., 139, Copland-road, Govan.
(All of Glasgow.)

Hebburn-on-Tyne.—Extensions to the electrical works, for Messrs. J. H. Holmes & Co. Messrs. Cackett, Burns, Dick & MacKellar, architects, Eldon-square, Newcastle:—
*J. & C. Lowry, Corporation-street, Newcastle.

Hemel Hempstead.—Seven Council houses at Bovingdon, for the R.D.C.:—
*Universal Housing Co., Rickmansworth £2,154

Herne Bay.—Structural alterations and new shopfront at 104, High-street:—
*Pike & Pettengell, 111-115, Hardres-street, Ramsgate.

Hexham.—Additions to the Edgewell Hospital, for the R.D.C. Mr. J. Hindmarsh, architect, Town Hall:—
*G. Gazzani & Sons, New Ridley-road, Stocksfield.

Holland.—Reinforced concrete bridge, 136 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, 6 ft. span, over River Whaplode, Holbeach, for the Lindsey C.C. Mr. W. V. Rodgerson, County Surveyor, County Hall, Boston:—
‡Leighton's Contractors, Ltd., Lowestoft £3,018

Horsforth.—Eleven houses on the Bank House estate:—
*P. S. E. Briggs.

Kew.—External and internal renovation at 40, Kew Bridge-road, Brentford, for the M.W.B.:—

S. H. Davies	£188 0
Berdoe & Son, Ltd.	185 13
Collins & Co.	182 0
W. Chapman & Sons	163 8
E. C. Sames & Co.	161 5
*C. H. King & Son	130 2

Kinsale.—130 lineal yards of concrete culvert under Long Quay, Kinsale, for the Cork C.C. The County Secretary, Secretary's Office, Courthouse, Cork, Ireland:—

Michael Murphy, Ballinhassig	£722 5 0
John O'Keefe, Manturk	548 12 6
Timothy O'Donoghue, Cork	524 7 6
*Philip McCarthy, Kinsale	487 16 3

Leeds.—Alterations and additions to the works at Dewsbury-road, for the Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.:—
*W. J. & R. Turnbull.

Leeds. — Factory, warehouse and offices in Gelderd-road, for Messrs. Prentice, Ltd. Messrs. Braithwaite & Jackman, architects, South-parade, Leeds:—

Builders—*J. Ledgard & Sons.
Plumbers—*J. Storey & Sons.

Leeds.—For erection of new offices at their Yorkshire Stores in The Headrow, for Messrs. Lewis's (Leeds), Ltd. G. W. Atkinson, architect, St. John's House, Merrion-street, Leeds:—

Builders—W. Airey & Sons, Ltd.
Steelwork—E. Wood & Co., Ltd.
Asphalters—Tunstall's Seyssel & Limmer Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.

Leek.—Public elementary school to accommodate 200 children, for the Staffordshire E.C. Mr. G. C. Lowbridge, L.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, County Education Offices, Stafford:—

†T. Godwin & Son, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

Leicester.—Rebuilding premises in Rutland-street, for the T.C. Mr. A. T. Gooseman, Borough Surveyor:—

*J. Jelley & Son, Leicester £421

Leigh.—Eight houses on a plot of land off Windermere-road, for the Leigh Friendly Co-operative Society, Ltd. Mr. C. Simpson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 85, Church-street:—

*T. Croft & Sons, Atherton.

Letchworth.—New billiard hall, Station-place, for the People's House, Ltd. Messrs. Bennett & Bidwell, architects, Letchworth:—

*John Ray, Ltd., Letchworth.

Limerick.—Houses at Castle Barracks, for the T.C.:—

*M. Doyle £9,521

Linton.—Cottages, for the R.D.C.:—

Little Abingdon (two cottages)—			
*H. J. Paintin	£569	12	0
Balsham (two cottages)—			
*H. J. Paintin	563	0	0
Castle Camps (two cottages)—			
*H. J. Paintin	609	0	0
Duxford (four cottages)—			
*Harding & Sons	1,206	10	0
Hinxton (four cottages)—			
*Structural Contractors	1,080	0	0
Linton (eight cottages)—			
*H. J. Paintin	2,179	19	6
Whittlesford (two cottages)—			
*Structural Contractors	570	0	0

Liverpool.—Sanitary block additions to Sandon Hotel, Oakfield-road, for exors. of the late J. Houlding. Mr. A. Ernest Shennan, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 17, North John-street:—

*Rimmer Bros., Liverpool.

Liverpool.—Alterations of 59 to 61, Burlington-street, for Mr. E. Hutchinson, the Mersey Flour Mills. Messrs. R. Owens & Son, architects, Westminster-chambers, 3, Crosshall-street:—

*Tyson's (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool.

¶London.—Tenders accepted by H.M.O.W. for the week ended November 5:—

Mount Pleasant, E.C., Letter Office — flooring—Vigors Brothers, 165, Fenchurch-streeet, E.C.3.
Leicester Employment Exchange—heating—Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., 17, Summer-row, Birmingham.
Caversham Telephone Exchange—erection—W. A Fussell, 10, Poole-road, Bournemouth, W.
Earley Telephone Exchange—erection—W. Creed and Co., Maidenhead.
Dollis Hill, N.W., Research Station—cupboards—F. Troy & Co., Ltd., 194, Finchley-road, N.W.3.
Aldershot Post Office—alterations—A. Pascall & Son, Ltd., Down-place, W.6.
Falmouth—maintenance work—G. Wakeham & Son, Gyllyng-street, Falmouth.

London.—Heating apparatus at the offices at Brookmill-road, Deptford, for the M.W.B.:—

*G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd. £106

London.—Internal cleaning and painting and repairs to roofs, etc., at Northern hospital, Winchmore Hill, N., for the L.C.C.:—

W. T. E. Duncan, Waltham Abbey ...	£2,986
Charles R. Price	2,720
Stevens & Sons	2,584
Albert Monk	2,470
F. Cottrell, Ltd.	2,450
Falkus (Public Works), Ltd.	2,244
Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd.	2,180
Edward Proctor & Sons	1,946
C. & T. Painters, Ltd.	1,938
*Sykes & Son, Ltd., 10, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2	1,750
Chief Engineer's estimate	2,265

(Remainder of London.)

London.—Execution of Thames floods prevention works at Wandsworth plain, for the L.C.C.:—

Whittaker Ellis, Ltd.	£1,599	9	1
K. Holst & Co.	1,442	3	6
G. Tate & Son	1,413	0	7
Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd.	1,355	14	4
C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Brighton	1,341	11	6
Chafen & Newman, Ltd.	1,325	18	10
John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.	1,240	11	9
*Rigg & Remington, Ltd., Carteret House, Westminster, S.W.1	1,027	13	8
Chief Engineer's estimate	1,224	4	9

(Remainder of London.)

¶London.—The following works contracts have been placed by the War Office during the week ended November 3:—

Gosport—periodical services—A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.
Catterick—road work—J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.1.
Glencorse Barracks—alterations—J. Livingstone & Co., Falkirk.
Stirling—alterations to married soldiers' quarters—J. Baxter & Sons, Dunfermline.
Hilsea—instrument shop—Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.
Didcot—periodical painting; and Portland, Weymouth, etc.—periodical painting—A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley.
Hamilton—term contract—Munro & Junor, Glasgow.
Blackdown, Deepcut and Woking—periodical painting—Fields, Ltd., Nottingham.
Aldershot—periodical painting—C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock.
Aldershot, Lille Barracks—harness rooms, etc.—H. J. Goodall & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke.
Woolwich—Garrison Sergeant-Major's quarters—Rigg & Remington, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1.
Woolwich—repointing—F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C.2.

Maidstone.—Extension of bronze metal shopfront at Union-street:—

*Pike & Pettengell, 111-115, Hardres-street, Ramsgate.

Malvern.—Shopfront at premises in Church-street:—

*A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Constitution-hill. Birmingham, 19.

Manchester.—Alterations to "Victoria" Hotel, Greenheys, for Messrs. J. W. Lees & Co., Ltd., brewers, Middleton Junction, Middleton. Col. G. Westcott, F.M.S.A., architect, 13, Bridge-street:—

Builders—*A. Hodkinson & Sons, Ltd.
Joiners—*Martin Stone & Sons, Altrincham.
Mason—*Mather & Ellis.
Plastering and Painting—*J. & A. Hart.
Steelwork—*Herbert Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport.

(Rest of Manchester.)

Middlesbrough.—Model dairy in Marton-road, Grove Hill, for the Co-operative Society, Ltd., Victoria-buildings, Clifton-street. Mr. W. G. Townsend Gray, architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Westmorland-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne:—

Building Department, C.W.S., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Monkland.—Slater work on the new Rhinsdale housing scheme, Balliston, for the Lanarkshire C.C.:—

*Matthew Thom & Co., Ltd., 74, Bank-street, Airdrie £741 4 11
(In lieu of tender withdrawn.)

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Newbridge-on-Wye. — Four non-parlour type houses at Newbridge-on-Wye, for the Rhayader R.D.C. Mr. J. A. P. Jones, clerk:—

*T. J. Pugh, Llandrindod Wells £1,392

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—New premises at the works of Messrs. Rington's Tea Co., Ltd., Heaton. Mr. S. J. Stephenson, architect, 5, Saville-place:—

*H. Kelsey, Hanover-square, Newcastle.

Normanton.—External painting of 98 houses at Ivydale-road, for the U.D.C.:—

*Pacey & Gelsthorpe £147

Nottinghamshire.—For (*a*) practical instruction rooms, Healdswood Schools, Skegby, for the E.C.; (*b*) dispensary at Mansfield, for the Health Committee; and (*c*) extensions to the casual wards at Newark Institution, for the P.A.C. Mr. L. Maggs, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Shire Hall, Nottingham:—

(*a*) *J. Harvey	£1,821
(*b*) *Henry James	1,639
(*c*) *G. Brown & Son, Ltd., Newark...	735

(Rest of Mansfield.)

Olney.—12 non-parlour houses in Weston-road, for the Newport Pagnell R.D.C. Mr. C. H. Clanville, clerk, 7, Station-road, Newport Pagnell:—

A. E. Henman, Bedford	£4,620
C. Clayson & Sons, Harrold	4,277
Henry Mason, junr., Newport Pagnell ..... (£1,400 per block)	4,200
W. T. Revitt, Olney	4,123
Thos. H. Bird, Bradwell	4,080
H. Fidler & Sons, Luton	3,784
J. C. Tarry, Newport Pagnell	3,706
H. W. Mason, Newport Pagnell	3,660
F. Dawes, Olney ..... (4 houses)	1,398

Orpington.—Structural improvements, including the construction of a new entrance, and the provision of bathroom accommodation, etc., at the Board's freehold cottage at the Orpington pumping station, for the M.W.B.:—

J. B. Lingham	£201
H. Groves & Son	186
O. M. Keevil	180
E. C. Sames & Co.	175
Thos. Crossley & Sons	139
*J. & R. Killick	138

Paisley.—Reconstruction and extension to premises, for Messrs. W. McKean, Ltd., Caledonia-street:—

Excavation, brick and mason—*C. Johnstone, 67, St. James'-street, Paisley.
Steel structural—*David Colville & Son, Ltd., West George-street, Glasgow.

¶Pembroke.—Barrack blocks at Pembroke Dock for H.M. Air Ministry:—

*W. H. Phillips & Sons, Warren-street, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Plymouth.—12 self-contained flats at Tamar-street, Morice Town, for the T.C.:—

*A. N. Coles, Plymouth £3,590

Pontypool.—Alterations to the property known as the Café Royal, Pontypool. Secretary, Abersychan Co-operative Society, Ltd., High-street, Abersychan:—

William Branch, Abersychan	£2,117
*Eastern Valley Co-operative Funeral Furnishing Society, Ltd., High-street, Abersychan	2,112
E. Sainsbury, Glascoed, nr. Pontypool	2,049

Preston.—War memorial hall on land adjacent to the playground, for the Parochial Council of St. Saviour's Church, Bamber Bridge (Vicar, Rev. W. F. Cook). Mr. A. C. M. Lillie, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Brownedge, Bamber ridge:—

*J. Turner, Preston £3,364

Pudsey.—Extensions to woollen mills, for Messrs. Beaumont & Smith, Ltd., Valley Mills. Messrs. Thomas Barker & Sons, architects, Midland Bank-chambers, Bradford. Mr. F. W. Whittaker, consulting engineer, 40, Sunbridge-road, Bradford:—

*J. Moulson & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.

Rhyl.—Shopfront at 52, High-street:—

*A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., Constitution-hill. Birmingham, 19.

Shotts.—Painting 300 houses, for the Lanarkshire C.C.:—

*Lanarkshire Works Department, Albert-street, Motherwell £486 8

Skegness.—Reservoir at Mill Hill, Welton-le-Marsh. Mr. R. H. Jenkins, Waterworks Engineer:—

*R. G. Tarran, Hull.

Stoke-on-Trent.—17 houses on the Meir (No. 4) site, for the T.C.:—

*Ball & Robinson, Stoke £5,440

Stoke-on-Trent.—46 houses on the Gom's Mill-road site, for the T.C.:—

*McKeand, Smith & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury £15,178

Stoke-on-Trent.—Pavilion in Hanley-park, for the T.C. Mr. A. Burton, City Surveyor:—

*A. G. Owen £574

Stonehouse.—Outside painting of 112 houses, for the Lanarkshire C.C.:—

*Lanarkshire Works Department, Albert-street, Motherwell £203 3 8

Stourbridge.—New Methodist church at Gig Hill. Mr. S. A. Griffiths, architect, 87, High-street:—

*J. M. Tate & Sons, Cradley.

Tannockside.—Forty houses at Tannockside (No. 3) site, for the Lanarkshire C.C. Mr. Peter Smith, Housing Architect, Clydesdale-street, Hamilton:—

Excavation, brick and mason—
*A. Wright & Sons, Blantyre £5,408 0 0
Joinery, carpentry and ironmongery—
*Munro & Janor, Uddingston 3,847 15 10
Plumber—
*Shaw & Gillies, Uddingston 1,531 11 4½
Slater—
*A. J. Bannerman & Son, Blantyre 1,266 1 3
Painter—
*T. Hastie & Son, 2, Tullis-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow 398 1 4
Electric installation—
*J. C. Stark, Uddingston 205 0 0
Plaster—
*A. J. Bannerman, Blantyre 676 4 2

Tynemouth.—Extension to Moorpark Hospital, for the T.C. Mr. J. L. Beckett, Borough Surveyor:—

*J. Carruthers & Son, Percy-square, Tynemouth £2,357

Wallasey.—Extensions of the Oldershaw school, for the E.C. Messrs. Rees & Holt, FF.R.I.B.A., architects, 64, Rodney-street, Liverpool:—

*Adams Bros., Ltd., Liverpool £9,300

Wembley.—Internal decorations at Christchurch housing estate, for the U.D.C. Mr. C. R. W. Chapman, engineer and surveyor:—

J. M. S. Saxby, Harrow	£1,158 17 3
A. F. Poore & Co., London	1,126 10 0
Thomas Bros., Wembley	1,074 6 6
Baker's Paint Stoves, Ltd., Kenton	711 17 6
A. H. James, Harrow	706 0 0
H. R. Parsons, Wembley	704 15 0
T. W. Pearson & Sons, Harrow	655 4 0
Callow & Wright, Ltd., Brondesbury	572 19
Stephenson (Decorators), Newcastle	556 1 0
P. G. Creed & Son, Romford	540 8 0
J. High, New Oxford-street, W.C.1	463 0 0
*C. Sharp & Sons, Wealdstone	370 17 4
J. F. Dobbins, Wokingham	281 16 0

Wishaw.—For erection of Era Bar houses, for the T.C. Mr. Victor Wilson, architect, 39, Merry-street, Motherwell:—

Excavation, brick and mason—*London & Inglis, Calder-street, Coatbridge.
Joinery, Carpentry and Ironmongery — *W. Chambers & Sons, Ltd., Flemington Goods Station, Motherwell.
Slating and Rough Casting—*W. Black, 10, Hill-street, Wishaw.
Plumber — *T. Coates, 108, Brandon-street, Motherwell.
Electric Installation—*W. Clyde, 316, Kirkplace, Wishaw.
Painter—*Barrie & Co., 39, Windmill Hill-street, Motherwell.
Plaster—*W. Black, Hill-street, Wishaw.
Iron railings and gates—*J. Hood, Motherwell.

Workington.—22 houses on the Salterbeck estate, for the Corporation. Mr. J. Penman, Borough Surveyor:—

Mason, etc.—
*T. Armstrong, Ltd. £3,143
Carpenter and joiner—
*T. Armstrong, Ltd. 1,496
Plumber—
*W. Stewart 763
Slater—
*M. Clarke 506
Plaster—
*T. Armstrong, Ltd. 627
Painter—
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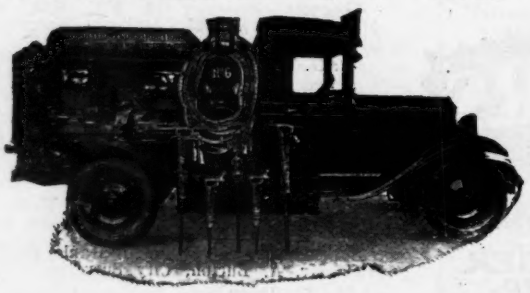
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